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## BORAH RESOLUTION NOT TO BE OPPOSED BY ADMINISTRATION

Signal Success Scored by Pro-  
gressive Senators in Fight  
for Armament Reduction—  
Amendment Likely to Pass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The situation in Congress with regard to disarmament underwent a complete change yesterday when it became apparent that the Administration is not going to fight the Borah resolution calling for a conference of the three principal naval powers with a view to reaching an agreement for the reduction of naval armaments.

It is clearly indicated now that whatever form the naval appropriation bill finally takes as regards expenditures for the current fiscal year and with regard to the carrying on of the naval program of 1916, endorsed by the Naval Board and by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, the progressives who have fought stubbornly for a congressional expression of opinion have scored a signal success.

President Harding himself, who 10 days ago was said to be opposed to any mention of a disarmament conference in the naval bill, has indicated that he will not oppose the Borah amendment, and the Republican leaders of the Senate have acted on the intimation from the White House and have informed the Republican membership that they are at liberty to vote on the amendment as they see fit.

No Point of Order to Be Raised

In the course of the debate yesterday, Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, who has charge of the navy bill in the Senate, declared on the floor that no point of order would be raised against the Borah resolution and indicated that he himself would support the proposal.

Mr. Poindexter said he had communicated with President Harding on the matter but refused to make public the letter which he is known to have received from the White House relative to the Borah amendment. The Washington Senator, however, made it clear that the Administration tactics had been altered at least to the extent of permitting the adoption of the amendment.

In reply to a direct question as to what he gathered as to the President's intentions, Mr. Poindexter said:

"I have not received anything indicating any need or reason for making a point of order against or opposing the Borah resolution or amendment, which is the same as the one adopted in the last Congress. Personally I am heartily in favor of an international limitation of armaments upon a basis which will do justice to the United States and not imperil our national safety, and I think that every possible means of bringing about that should be tried. Of course, it would be very unwise, in fact, if we abandoned the national defense in the absence of such an international agreement."

No Hindrance to President

The Washington Senator added afterwards:

"In my opinion the amendment will in no way embarrass or hinder the President in bringing about an international conference in such a way as he sees fit and feasible. It really is an expression of sentiment and adds nothing to the declaration of intention embodied in the navy bill of 1916 and which is still in force."

While the change of attitude on the part of the Administration and the Republican leaders of the Senate does not mean that the disarmament forces can compel action or force the pace at which the President, in his discretion, may desire to move, the Senate progressive leaders feel that they have won a great moral victory, which will carry a certain degree of assurance to the country and to the powers that the United States does not desire to keep up indefinitely a race for greater and greater armaments.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, majority leader, also declared he would not put in any objection to the adoption of the amendment. Following the Poindexter announcement the leaders conferred and Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, majority whip, made a statement to the effect that members of the majority side had been released from any obligation of party policy and were at liberty to vote as they deemed fit. As the great majority of the Senate favors an expression of disapproval this was taken to indicate the certain passage of the resolution.

Mr. Harrison's Questions

"Does this mean that the machine has decided that the adoption of the amendment is to be permitted?" queried Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi.

"From what I can learn, I feel very certain that there will be no point of order against it," responded William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

"I understand that the President was opposed to the adoption of this amendment and I am anxious to know whether he has given the signal that it may be passed with impunity," continued Mr. Harrison, addressing his remarks to Mr. Poindexter, who had just entered the chamber.

I cannot speak for the President,"

answered Senator Poindexter, "but speaking for myself and for myself alone, I will say that there will be no point of order against the amendment."

"Did the Senator receive any communication from the President relative to this matter?" continued Senator Harrison.

"I have nothing from the President that I can make public," Senator Poindexter said.

Several Factors Involved

Several factors entered into the turnabout executed by the Administration. It had become apparent that a showdown on the amendment would indicate a considerable breach in the Republican machine, and it had also become plain that Mr. Borah and his colleagues were inclined to filibuster for a considerable period, if the disarmament measure was voted down.

Furthermore, the very magnitude of the sum demanded for naval purposes, especially in view of the state of taxation and national finance which was brought home to the country in the debate on the bill, brought a realization that something must be done to bring some kind of reassurance that this kind of headlong race would not continue indefinitely. They really hope that by giving way on disarmament they will be in a better position to get the maximum amount into the bill and to carry on the 1916 program. However, the reduction element made it clear that they are not going to be "bought off" by this concession from continuing to fight for reduction of the naval program.

Whatever action the House takes

will be in accordance with the desires of the President and it is understood that the scheduled conference is designed to outline the Administration's viewpoint so that the House leaders will work out plans in accordance with it. It has been made clear already that there is no intention on the part of the majority leaders of the House to stampede action or to hurry merely to satisfy the Senate element that has clamored for an immediate declaration of peace.

Repeal Held Unnecessary

Since the passage of the Knox peace resolution by the Senate, one feature of it has become very unpopular with a great many Republicans and with practically all Democrats. This feature is the fact that the Knox measure actually repeals the declaration of war by the United States against the former Imperial German Government. It is now contended that to bring about a technical state of peace, it is in no wise necessary to repeal the war declaration, that in fact a declaration of peace is meaningless and would be subject to misinterpretation.

With this view is practically certain that the resolution the House will ultimately pass will not repeal the war declaration of April, 1917, but will merely declare that a technical state of peace is in force. It may also be necessary, it is intimated, to buttress a resolution in such a way as will place the United States in a position where she could technically and reasonably defend her rights as they stood on the day of the armistice.

While everything depends on what the President and the State Department advise, the indications now are that the House leaders expect authorization to pass the resolution within a short time. They believe, as the Administration does, that the situation in Europe has materially changed from what it was when the decision was reached to postpone action on the resolution.

Situation Better

In any case, the Administration has now succeeded in completely destroying the belief of the "irreconcilable" element that the passage of the resolution would be the signal for a greater degree of isolation and withdrawal from the affairs of Europe. The policy of the Administration as outlined and the easing of the crisis on reparations has made the situation better all along the line and American participation in the allied conferences is an assurance that the passage of a peace resolution would not affect the American policy.

With the easing of the trouble caused by German recalcitrance on reparations and with the status of the United States no longer open to misinterpretation, the belief is that the time is not far off when the resolution would be safely passed, especially as there would be some conceivable advantage in ending an abnormal situation as between the United States and Germany.

There is another important reason why the President should regard it as good policy to postpone for a long period the passage of the resolution, and this is the fact that the action taken in postponing it caused a considerable strain on the relations between the President and the Senate leaders.

These leaders have been careful not to assault the Administration publicly and directly but that they were grievously disappointed is a matter of common knowledge. They resented the course the President took and had the feeling that they were permitted to play with this peace measure, which was afterward held up without consulting them. The President realizes the importance of harmony as between him and the Senate, and inasmuch as the passage of the resolution would react on a "state of mind" existing in that body, Mr. Harding is likely to realize the importance of conciliating the disappointed element as soon as that can be accomplished without unfavorable effects on his foreign policy.

**FRENCH ENVOY TO VATICAN**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The nomination of Charles Jonnart, as temporary Ambassador to the Vatican, was confirmed at a ministerial meeting today after the acceptance by the senator. This appointment is expected to be favorably received by the Chamber of Deputies.

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## WAR DECLARATION REPEAL UNLIKELY

House Expected to Modify Knox  
Resolution to Declare Merely  
Technical State of Peace—  
Conference With Mr. Harding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Administration's policy with regard to the passage of the peace resolution will come into the forefront again today, when a conference will be held at the White House between President Harding and Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to discuss the program which the House leaders will follow in regard to the peace measure.

Whatever action the House takes will be in accordance with the desires of the President and it is understood that the scheduled conference is designed to outline the Administration's viewpoint so that the House leaders will work out plans in accordance with it. It has been made clear already that there is no intention on the part of the majority leaders of the House to stampede action or to hurry merely to satisfy the Senate element that has clamored for an immediate declaration of peace.

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Just at this time, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, the future was never more hopeful, for in the past the difficulty has been that Irishmen could never agree among themselves, and therefore English efforts were fruitless. At this moment the Irishmen of the North and South seem likely to come together, and adjust their differences between the two communities without outside intervention. On the other hand, nothing of the recent peace efforts has been heard for some little time.

Ulster has no personage properly entitled to speak on her behalf, until the elections are held and the Parliament called.

As the choice of representatives for the Dublin Parliament is already known, in that respect the South is more ready than the North for negotiations. Serious developments may be looked for in the situation. The Christian Science Monitor is informed, during the interval between June (when the northern parliament meets) and June 23, when the southern parliament is due to be summoned.

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## NEWS SUMMARY

The intimation by Administration leaders in the United States Senate that President Harding will not oppose passage of the Borah amendment to the naval appropriation bill calling for a conference on reduction of armaments is taken as a signal victory for the progressive senators who have been fighting the government's naval policy. Passage of the Borah resolution is now considered assured. The progressives indicate that they will not be "bought off" by this concession from continuing to fight for reduction of the naval program. p. 1

It is expected that the Knox resolution declaring peace with Germany will be modified after a projected conference between President Harding and the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The indications are that in the measure as reported to the House there will be no actual repeal of the declaration of war, but merely a declaration of a technical state of peace. p. 1

Jacob Gould Schurman has been named Minister to China, and Richard Washburn Child Ambassador to Italy. p. 4

The Secretary of Commerce has told a House Appropriations subcommittee that the United States must redouble its efforts if it is to regain its place in foreign trade. Mr. Hoover declared that the foreign trade of the United States had fallen off 50 per cent in six months, and that Great Britain, with half the productive capacity of the United States, was gradually outstripping it because of the British Government realizing the importance of seizing opportunities. p. 5

The nomination of David H. Blair of North Carolina as Commissioner of Internal Revenue was favorably reported yesterday by the Senate Finance Committee. Senators Johnson and Reed will probably carry the fight against Mr. Blair to the Senate floor, but early confirmation is expected. p. 5

Following an appeal of the Secretary of State, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has acted favorably on the bill to prevent the landing of cables on American soil except by consent of the President. It is understood that the Adminstration's urgency is due to the effort being made before the Supreme Court by the Western Union Telegraph Company to prevent the government from interfering with the landing of its Barbados-South American cable at Miami, Florida. Mr. Hughes described the situation as an emergency of unusual importance. p. 4

In Paris an attack on the Briand policy is expected for Thursday, when the Chamber resumes its sittings. Mr. Vivian may give an account of his mission to America. The tone of the French papers is still one of indignation, but no shattering of the entente could for a moment be tolerated. Nevertheless the future of Poland is a vital concern of France. The country must be sufficiently strong to prevent the junction of Germany with Russia, between which there has been a rapprochement. p. 1

The suggestions made in the French press that Britain had come to some arrangement with Germany during the progress of the recent London conference were categorically denied in official British circles. The Premier's conference may take place on Saturday or Sunday. p. 1

Advices from Berlin show that the Polish uprising in Upper Silesia, apart from the resulting casualties and the affront to allied authority, has suddenly brought the situation in Upper Silesia into a new light.

The Nationalists in the past, he declared, had never produced a constructive statesman. Their policy had always been confined to destruction of the existing order of things. Sir James attended a cordial invitation to them to come forward in the Ulster Parliament and help him in the work of building up a new and better country.

**Opposition Useful**

"I know from my experience in the Imperial Parliament," he declared, "that the best governed country is the country that is up against a strong opposition, an opposition that is ever watchful, and therefore as a small minority or a large minority I will welcome them in the new Ulster Parliament and instead of backstairs work, dark assassinations and awful workings behind the back, let them come forward on the platform of the new House of Commons, think out problems for the betterment of the people and we will be all the better for the refreshing influence of debating subjects instead of seeing the country going on to chaos and confusion."

The Nationalist and Sinn Fein election campaign, which has hitherto lagged behind the Unionist, is now in full swing. The bulk of the work is falling upon the shoulders of Joseph Devlin, who is proving himself, as always, a tower of strength. His criticisms of the Ulster legislature, as a parliament of puppets and placemen, are a blow to the direction they want as possible.

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lies in the fact that the German Government, in the communication regarding the acceptance of the ultimatum, attempted to give expression to certain doubts on the subject of her future obligations.

In reply, the British Government made it abundantly plain that the ultimatum must be accepted, without any reservations or conditions regarding Upper Silesia, and the text of this reply was immediately communicated to the French delegation. This, The Christian Science Monitor is assured, represents the full extent of what unfriendly critics have been pleased to call bargaining with Germany.

#### Results Reassuring

As to the French misunderstanding of the British speech in the House of Commons, it is explained that no incitement to or encouragement of Germany was intended. The effect in Germany has undoubtedly been reassuring. It is realized, in German circles, Mr. Lloyd George's remarks on the necessity for fair play, even for Germany, were received with approval, but nevertheless there was no sign of readiness to take that hasty action, which Mr. Lloyd George was accused in certain quarters of doing his best to incite. It has been not so much a misunderstanding of the text of the speech but of the sentiment behind it, and it is hoped that an early meeting of Aristide Briand and Mr. Lloyd George will do much to clear it up.

The matter is urgent. The Christian Science Monitor is informed. There is definite proof that German volunteers are trickling over the border into Upper Silesia, following the example set by the Poles themselves, and serious fighting is anticipated hourly. There is reason to believe that the Italian Government has made representations to Warsaw in a sense which is in accordance with the British views on the Polish attempt to forestall the decision of the Supreme Council. The coming conference of the Allies, to consider the plebiscite commission's report, is almost certainly to be held on the French side of the Channel, probably at Boulogne.

It is not considered that anything will come up for discussion but the urgent question of Upper Silesia, and before then public opinion may have an opportunity of deciding for itself upon the diverse recommendations put forward by the different sections of the plebiscite commission. The Belgian and Italian governments have added their voices to those of England and France in calling for a conference, and it has therefore been decided tentatively to hold it next Saturday or Sunday. But for the British Premier's anxiety not to leave England during the present industrial crisis, the meeting might possibly take place in Paris. It is anticipated that the unofficial representative of the United States on the Supreme Council will be invited to participate.

#### French Policy

Cabinet Considers Problems and Decides on Line of Conduct.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The Council of Ministers held today had, in view of the external and internal situation, an extraordinary importance.

It is not doubted that when the Chamber of Deputies resumes its sittings on Thursday, there will be an attack on the Briand Cabinet from several sides, but there is strong probability that a substantial majority will be found to express confidence in the Premier.

It is the result of the London Conference that has brought forth many notices of interpellation. The intention of Mr. Briand is to allow André Tardieu, Mr. Jourdet, Marcel Cachin and others to define their objections, and then to reply. René Viviani is expected to intervene with an account of his mission to the United States. The Anglo-French dispute, concerning events in Upper Silesia will probably strengthen considerably Mr. Briand's hands, for it is considered desirable to sustain him at this moment. Indeed though the reparations problem, involving financial arrangements, and the possible subsequent occupation of the Ruhr district, is of such immense importance, it has for the time being sunk to a second place. The Silesian problem raises difficulties which are even more pressing.

#### Less Excitement in France

Fortified by the vote of the Chamber after the debates, which may last some days, Mr. Briand will fix an early date for a conference with Mr. Lloyd George. There is a strong suggestion in some quarters that the presence of the American Ambassador will make for a reconciliation of the two thrones, but it is not yet known whether such a role will be acceptable, either to France or to the American representative. Probably it will be thought better that a more personal discussion between the two premiers should first take place. Even the presence of the Italian and Belgian delegates is doubtful.

The tone of the French papers is still one of indignation, but certainly there is less excitement than prevailed during the days immediately following Mr. Lloyd George's speech which revealed a direct antagonism of views.

In a calmer atmosphere a satisfactory solution will almost certainly be found, for the shattering of the entente would be an exceedingly grave event for which neither French nor British statesmen could take responsibility.

These matters were considered at the Elysée and the line of conduct of the French Cabinet definitely decided on. It may be said that the attitude of Mr. Briand is in no way changed and he expresses practically the unanimous opinion of the politicians in France in remaining firm.

#### French Concern for Poland

The future of Poland is a vital concern of France. Poland must be sufficiently strong to prevent a junction

of Germany and Russia, with whom Germany recently concluded a commercial and diplomatic accord, which in itself may have far-reaching consequences.

It is suspected in France that there is an important political and perhaps military significance in this rapprochement between the governments of Berlin and Moscow, and this view is partly borne out by the coincidence of the conclusion of such a treaty at this critical time.

#### WASTE OF NATURAL GAS IS ESTIMATED

CINCINNATI, Ohio — The 20,000 delegates to the convention of the Natural Gas Association of America applauded yesterday when a miniature gas derrick erected on the stage of Music Hall began to operate when President Harding pressed a button at the White House. Another pressure of the button by the President set an electric fan in operation, and the wind from it waved a flag which was set in a horseshoe of flowers.

The feature of the opening session was an address by I. V. Brumbaugh, gas engineer for the United States Bureau of Mines. He said that expert estimate of the wastage of natural gas for domestic purposes annually was 150,000,000,000 cubic feet, which, if replaced with artificial gas, would cost \$125 a thousand, or a total of \$125,000,000 for one year, of \$375,000,000 for two years.

"Natural gas is an ideal fuel," he said, "and it is the height of folly, amounting almost to a crime, for intelligent people to waste a natural product which is so useful and is disappearing so rapidly."

He urged conservation through changes made in gas appliances which he described to the delegates.

#### MEXICO TO MAKE FOREIGN ARMY STUDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — The President of Mexico has instructed the Department of War to appoint three military commissions, each headed by a brigadier-general, to proceed at once to Japan, the United States and England, to make a detailed study of the organization of the armies of those countries, according to announcement in the "Diario Oficial," the daily government report published in Mexico City, and just received at the Mexican consulate-general here. The three commissions will be headed by Generals of Division Francisco P. Johnson, Manuel J. Cetina and Miguel Acosta. The other members of the commissions have not been selected.

The regular army of Mexico is being reduced to 50,000 men, and will be held at that figure. Those men relieved from army duty are being given farms as rapidly as they are discharged, and this distribution of lands has delayed to some degree the reduction in the country's armed forces, according to the "Diario Oficial."

#### IGORROTES OPPOSED TO INDEPENDENCE

BAGUIPO, Philippine Islands — Their desire for continuation of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands in opposition to the demand for independence, which has been expressed in some quarters, was described to the Wood-Foxes mission here on Monday by several delegations of Igorrotes. In some instances these delegations from the tribes of northern Luzon, formerly classed as non-Christian, came hundreds of miles.

In the evening General Wood and Mr. Foxes met about 30 American district superintendents of public schools. Practically all of these declared that the Filipino people were courteous and respectful toward American teachers and that this attitude had not undergone any change in recent years.

#### JOURNALISM DIRECTOR NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Prof. S. F. Harrington, for the last six years head of the School of Journalism at the University of Illinois, has been appointed director of the Joseph Medill School of Journalism opened last February by Northwestern University. He will take office on September 1.

#### WALTER LONG HONORED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — It is officially stated that Walter Long, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, has accepted the honor of a viscountcy. This will necessitate a by-election in St. George's (Westminster).

#### THEATRICAL

BOSTON

"She is gentle—brave and gay—swift and restless as a bird—this Gypsy Fair" NOW Shubert-MAJESTIC Theatre Twice daily, 2:15 & 8:15

D. W. GRIFITH'S

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A dramatic comedy with thematic musical score

PRICES

Nights—\$2.50 Orchestra seats 50 cents and 25. Matinee—\$2.50 Orchestra and balcony seats 50 cents and 25. Seats holding at box office price. Phone Black 6222.

#### FARMERS CHARGE PRESS WITH BIAS

Only View of Chicago Board of Trade Given Publicity, They Allege in Legislative Controversy in State of Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Into the warfare centering at the State Capitol in Springfield, with the farmers and their associates on one side and the Chicago Board of Trade and large financial and speculative interests on the other, was projected yesterday a long statement by the Illinois Agricultural Association on behalf of its more than 100,000 members, alleging that the press, in news and editorials, is giving only the viewpoint of the Board of Trade.

"In an issue that concerns not only the producer and distributor but the consumer as well," declared Howard Leonard, president of the association, "it seems to me only fair that the farmers' side should be given as thoroughly as that of the Board of Trade."

Two bills before the Legislature are the cause of the battle. One bill proposes to put the Board of Trade under state regulation and open the membership list to farmers' cooperative commission companies. The other bill would restrict trading in grain futures, but not interfere with legitimate contracts of grain for future delivery. Similar ends are sought by the Tincher bill in Congress.

Recognizing a legitimate economic function to be performed by the Board of Trade, the statement by Mr. Leonard disclaims any desire to destroy it.

The farmer asks, says the statement, "only for regulations which appear to him to be essential to the good of both producer and consumer. He serves the nation effectively when he produces; he wants other folks to serve the nation just as effectively when they attempt to distribute what he has produced."

At a recent hearing before the state Legislature, Joseph P. Griffin, president of the Board of Trade, declared that these bills would force the board to move from Chicago to some other city, and that the machinery for recording the grain prices for the world would go to Liverpool, Paris, or Berlin. A monopoly would result from destroying the exchange, he asserted.

The United States Grain Growers Inc., which is to have its headquarters in Chicago, could in a short time develop volume of business enough to supplant the Board of Trade as a business asset to Chicago, it was declared.

This, according to the statement of the Agricultural Association, is part of a "smoke screen" to mislead the public, "which is the jury." The threat to leave Chicago was to arouse sympathy, it was asserted.

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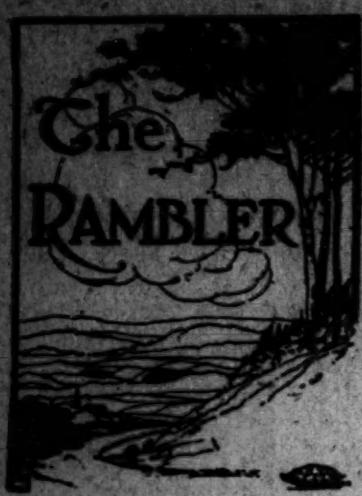
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## First Readings

In his essay "Adventures Among Books" Andrew Lang dwells lovingly upon first favorites, and indeed there is a sort of literature which is divided off from all the rest, having qualities which exist nowhere else, and it is this literature of first favorites.

To Andrew Lang it was Lucy Ashton's song out of the "Bride of Lammermoor,"

that loomed clearest out of the mist of early readings. "The rhymes, unlearned, clung to my memory"; he tells us, they would sing themselves to him on my way to school, or cricket field, and, about the age of 10, probably without quite understanding them, I had chosen them for a kind of motto in life, a tune to murmur along the fainting semis vita." It was a motto which he undoubtedly carried out in the cloistered quiet of a literary life.

For myself the most vivid piece of poetry which stands out from before the age of 10 is a couplet written by an otherwise unknown author, to wit, myself. It was composed in bed in direct contemplation of the subject of which it treats; it was entitled "To Winter" and began:

"Hail hoary monarch in whose iron reign  
From the strange servant paints my window-pane."

With . . .

but the rest was forgotten. It was written in an old exercise book and hurriedly hidden in bashfulness from the eyes of my mother when she came in to call me; torn from its place it was placed for better security in some big book, but as I never remembered what book, it was lost.

Most of us remember an early acquaintance with a half dozen ballads and a succession of story books. Andrew Lang learned to read by piecing out the letters of the elegy of Cock Robin, which he knew by heart. Learning to read in a very variable process (Madame Javins tells us of a Russian peasant who learned suddenly to read while in prison by concentrating his attention on an inscription on a match box), but on the whole it must be rare that a poem, as with Lang, or a story-book as we shall term it is the source of our accomplishment. Story-books were always books to be read aloud, their existence was never thought of in connection with reading to ourselves; the pleasure was so different in essence. I once knew a little girl of five who would sit for hours in rapt attention while Dostoevsky's "Brothers Karamazov" was read to her mother. Reading aloud is for most children a sort of music, it is the sound rather than the meaning which is loved. This, however, stops when books of adventure headed by Ballantyne make their appearance; then there is a chapter each night before bedtime. Intended for the subject matter without a doubt, and the breaking off adds to the excitement, often so intense as to produce a longing for tomorrow's bedtime, until the unread half of the book gets terribly thin and we almost beg for half-chapters, instead of chapters, so that the end may be put off.

Images gathered from these early sources have a curious way of transferring themselves to later scenes and scenes; thus I have often noticed that to lie in tall grass on a summer's evening watching the setting sun curveting the blades and flower stems is enough to transport me to an episode wherein one Peterkin dived into the transparent South Sea water and found a grotto entrance under the many-colored prism of the sun. It was a joy at seven to dive with him to his wonderful coral home, and this joy is revived spontaneously by such a quiet bathing in evening light long after.

Our early reading is the source of many of our ideas about the world we see around us: the garden in which one small child plays is regularly called by him "the garden-grow," owing to his familiarity with "contraries." Mary, and the oft-repeated request for information as to how did her garden grow, and all that I know of the Quagga that is Q stands for him in the brick blocks of childhood.

Captain Marryat, Ballantyne, and a little later Dickens, there is a great gilt fixed between them and other writers as far as our critical faculty goes; but for Andrew Lang naturally enough it was none of these three, but Walter Scott of whom he said, "He is not an author like another, but our earliest known friend in letters; for of course we did not ask who Shakespeare was." For others these words are equally true though not of Scott. He had been prepared by cheap-books about Robert Bruce, William Wallace and Rob Roy at one penny apiece. I think I was "unprepared" by hearing the dreary long introduction of "The Talisman" first read aloud to me, but I think that Scott is not really a first favorite with many, although some years later he often becomes as enthralling as to be taken in bulk.

When this happens we often find that his effect is one of instilling a passion for historical realism into the child, thus one particular young lady who had read the complete Waverley Novels before her tenth birthday was inspired to produce her own historical novels and, at nine years of age had to be taken to the National Gallery in order to study the detail of some clothing or armor belonging to

the period she was describing. Such a liking becomes well rooted, and it is not surprising that this child should later go to the university in order to read medieval history. From Scott to ladies' sleeves in the fourteenth century and thence to Stubbs' "Select Charters" is a natural journey.

We cannot forget that Andrew Lang's childhood saw the appearance in serial parts of Dickens and Thackeray and, as he says, "it was worth while to be 12 years old, when Christmas books were written by Dickens and Thackeray. I got hold of 'The Rose and the Ring' I know, and of the 'Christians Carol,' when they were damp from the press." Today, I think that "The Rose and the Ring" does not find many admirers in nurseries, what has happened to Bulbo and Giglio and Angelica and why do we so often see shortened and simplified versions produced instead of the original form? Why must children's books be especially rearranged and "told to the children"? These are difficult problems and the tempting answer is that the cinematograph must have something to do with it.

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specialist for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Lloyd George's chief enemy in the London press, after a period of comparative quietude, has started off on a fresh tack. It has discovered that the Prime Minister is deliberately pursuing an unconstitutional plot,

designed to deprive the House of Commons of its authority, assuming

exclusive direction of public affairs on the model of Cromwell's Protectorate.

Among proofs cited is the maintenance of an inner committee of the Cabinet which, with closed doors, decides questions as they arise, dictates acceptance to the main body of the Cabinet, which, in turn, imposes it upon the House of Commons. This is the Committee of Four, self-created at an early stage of the war, accepted by Parliament as novel but necessary machinery for carrying it on.

The other main indictment is also a relic of the war. During its progress Mr. Lloyd George, constantly called away to attend conferences of the allied powers, appointed Mr. Bonar Law as Deputy Leader of the House. It is alleged by the family group of papers alluded to that, with Mr. Chamberlain as a tool, he intends to continue this practice.

The ground of renewed attack is well chosen. There is nothing which more surely arouses the jealous resentment of the House of Commons than any resemblance of an attempt to undermine its authority. On resuming its sittings these matters were the chief topic of talk in the Lobby.

Fortunately for Mr. Lloyd George, the personal animus of the press attack is obvious and defeats its purpose. At the same time members on both sides are opposed to continuance of the plan of the leadership of the House remaining in the hands of a deputy even if he were Mr. Bonar Law. With Mr. Chamberlain in prospect objection is imperative. There is no longer reason in the state of foreign affairs for the Prime Minister, being seated in the House of Commons, to delegate to a colleague the important functions of leadership. Mr. Lloyd George, who has an exceedingly keen eye for signs of the times, has doubtless noted this obvious one, and will act accordingly.

An announcement that the Exchequer returns for the financial year just closed reveal "a surplus of £220,556,789" has led to widespread misapprehension. Tax-payers pick up their ears with the consolation that with this sum in hand Sir Robert Horne may commence his Chancellorship of the Exchequer by reducing taxation. Unfortunately he will not have it in hand. This substantial "surplus" belongs to the closed year's accounts. It will not be carried forward to the new year but, in accordance with constitutional usage, will be applied in reduction of the national debt. Sir Robert will have no modification of taxation to make beyond the already determined abolition of the excess profits duty. He has, however, the important advantage of enjoying the high opinion of the House of Commons throughout a rise from the ranks unprecedented in its rapidity and range.

The Lord Chief Justice is the only judicial functionary entitled to wear on state occasions the collar of SS. Formerly the privilege was shared by holders of the now defunct offices of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and the Lord Chief Baron. It was Lord Justice Cockburn who, on his appointment in 1859, provided the existing collar, which has passed from neck to neck till it reaches Earl Reading's successor. Lord Russell of Killowen did me the favor of sitting for his portrait, which was added to a little collection of KitKat's of eminent public men. He wore the handsome robes of the Lord Chief Justice adorned by the massive so-called "collar," which is in reality a massive chain of fine workmanship in gold.

I asked Lord Russell to expound the origin and application of the SS. He frankly admitted that he could not. I consulted Lord Moulton whose erudition was wider than the courts of law. He wrote me: "SS. means Sanctus Spiritus—though how the Lord Chief Justice's office became connected with the order of the Holy Ghost I do not know." Another learned judge referred me to a standard work in the Temple Library, Foss' "Judges of England." The problem is not there authoritatively settled, but several interesting alternative explanations are set forth. Some find the explanation in the fact that the links of the chain are formed in the shape of the letter "S." Others trace the name to the S-shaped lever upon the bit of the Duke of Lancaster's liveries in which the letter "S" persistently figures.

There are at least half a dozen other surmises, but these will suffice to testify to the antiquity of the controversy.

## BEN JONSON CHATS WITH DRUMMOND

Specialist for The Christian Science Monitor

Welcome, welcome, royal Ben!"

"Thank ye, thank ye, Hawthornden!" So says tradition, began the acquaintance of Ben Jonson with Drummond of Hawthornden. The Scottish poet is supposed to have been sitting waiting for his southern guest under a sycamore in his front garden.

In the summer of 1618 Ben Jonson, that well established limpet of a cockney who had seldom been out of the sound of the traditional but mythical Bow Bells—there was only one bell—determined to walk to Scotland. Lord Chancellor Bacon remonstrated with him and told him that "he loved not to see poesy go on other feet than poetical dactyls and spondees," but Ben went. Why he went we are not told, except that the barbarian of the north probably seemed then as now to furnish good copy for any literary southerner. Nor do we know very much about the journey save that honest Ben bought a new pair of shoes at Darlington and that Jeremy Taylor,

wrote as if he lived with me. He said to me that I was too good and simple, and that oft a man's modesty made a fool of his wit. He dissuaded me from Poetry, for that she had begged him; when he might have been a rich lawyer, physician or merchant."

By far the largest part of the conversation very naturally was concerned with Ben himself, probably it is also the most interesting part and it is even worthy of his favorite epithet "honest"—in part, thus: "He was Master of Arts in both the universities, by their favor not his study," and intimate insights are given us into his habits. "He hath consumed a whole night in lying looking to his great toe, about which he hath seen Tartars and Turks, Romans and Carthaginians, fight in his imagination," but the Ben comes out once more when he tells his friend "he was better versed and knew more in Greek and Latin than all the poets in England." As to his general views about poetry he told "how he had written a Discourse of Poesy both against Campion and Daniel, especially this last; where he proves couplets to be the bravest sort of verses, especially if they are broken, like Hexameters, and that cross rhymes and stanzas were all

## ON SATURDAY AFTERNOONS

Specialist for The Christian Science Monitor

"Christmas comes but once a year," says the old saw, and yet if you walk in the young spruce thickets where the Christmas trees come from, especially when there is a wind blowing, you are more than likely to hear a whisper, "and a good job, too; a very good job, too." Saturday afternoon comes never less than once a week and yet shout the fact where you will among the I. W. W. the real I. W. W. I mean, the "Indoor Workers of the World," and you will hear no murmur of regret. There are countless ways of spending Saturday afternoons the world over, dependent on a million hobbies, homes and habits. They would make an interesting book, a shelf of books almost.

The time might come when Saturday afternoon anthologies would be in the pocket of every Saturday afternoon hiker and Saturday afternoon diaries by famous authors would lie among the seed packets in the gardener's potting shed.

Even your own Saturday afternoons have been many and varied and you feel strongly tempted to tell the story of some of them, at least. School and home, town and tropics, sea and land, a selection shouldn't be monotonous, at any rate, and the story of them would certainly be the story of most of the interesting and amusing things you have done in your life.

Saturday afternoons proper begin at school, of course, and perhaps that's the best place to start, lest you be tempted to plunge into a tropical one, which by rights should come many years later.

Until you get into the cricket and football teams your Saturday afternoons were too haphazard to be recordable. After that there was a considerable amount of uniformity about them and they were so crammed with humor and minor adventure that you never want to forget them. There was nearly always a cricket or football match either at home or away; school went on all the time, of course, but it was quite of secondary importance in your eyes; you had got your cap and no learning can compete with that. If the match was at home it was an unwritten law that you left half-an-hour early so as to make no doubt about being at the ground in time. Then you played before the whole school and its friends and relations and there was little in the way of encouragement they didn't distribute with a lavish hand—they were helping you to win and for the moment it didn't matter whether individuals were doing their duty or not. But it did matter the next morning at prayers in the big lower schoolroom, for the rule was to cheer those that had played up and freeze those that hadn't with a stony silence. Youth may be sensitive but it can't be accused of being tactful, and you knew then the kind of game you had played to a T.

But it was when the match was away from home that Saturday afternoons were really exciting. You were excused from third lesson altogether and went home at half past eleven to the unutterable envy of the whole form.

You had lunch to get, your footbag to pack and the captain and the rest of the team to meet at the station bookstall. You packed a reserved carriage and overflowed into another, there was a good deal of ragging and someone was usually put under the seat or on the luggage rack

just to see if the guard would find him when he came for the tickets.

When the match began the home game was exactly reversed, there was no one to praise and plenty to blame especially if you were winning. But the opposition bucked you up nearly as much as the home cheerers did and if you did win you swanked a bit in the dressing room and cheerfully thought of Monday morning and if you didn't, you explained exactly how it happened and the word went round "Wait for the return match."

Great fires roared at either end of the long-form room and you sat at long tables between them. It got a little bit rowdy toward the end as a rule and there were popular songs, but when it was nearly train time your captain got up and made a little speech full of good school slang thanking the other school for their hospitality and the jolly good match they had had and you all cheered; then the other captain replied and you cheered again and shook hands all round and tumbled into the brake and caught the train with a minute to spare.

The name given to these spiders is very appropriate—the naids, of the family of Arachnida. A naid will build a little house of waterproof silk, held fast by strands fixed to neighboring blades of grass and stones several feet under the water. He completes the entire structure before filling it with air—as if he knew that the air would tend to make it rise to the top and thus hinder the attaching of the anchors.

The naid swims down from the surface with bubbles of air and turns them loose in the airy structure. The process is repeated several times until the little house is full of air. Of course the open end of this house is down and this has to act also as the entrance to it.

Another peculiar thing about naids is that they never get wet. They have thousands of small hairs on their bodies which hold and keep the air from being washed off when they enter water and so the air sticks and water cannot approach.

The water beetle is probably the only other insect engineer in the naid's class. It builds a waterproof nest under water but does not live in it. It merely lays its eggs in the nest.

The mason bee, as its name implies, is a builder of structures of stone and mortar. The nest is attached to almost any solid structure and actually does consist of small stones cemented together with mortar. The house consists of many cells of oval shape, and into each an egg is laid. The cell is lined with silken webs by the mother, who gets out of it by a hole in its top. Before leaving, however, she hermetically seals up the cell.



William Drummond of Hawthornden, from an old print

the water-poet, set out after him in order to make the same journey on foot without a penny in his pocket. Ben believed that the city "guilts" had suggested this to Jeremy in order that his doggerel verses might be used to ridicule the more serious poet.

But our loss of details about what Americans would probably call Ben's hobbing is fully overbalanced by our knowledge of what he said at the other end: and let us begin by resigning ourselves to the unfortunate fact that Ben had hardly anything at all to say about the man of whom all men he should have said most, Master William Shakespeare. And what he did say was simply this, "that Shakespeare wanted art," and also that "Shakespeare, in a play, brought in a number of men saying that they had suffered shipwreck in Bohemia, where there is no sea near by some hundred miles."

O rare Ben Jonson! Yet Shakespeare gets off lightly compared with many of his contemporaries, for the Elizabethan nest of singing birds was turned into a rookery by this critical literary lion. "Spenser's stanzas pleased him not, nor his master." "Sir W. Raleigh esteemed more of fame than conscience. The best wits of England were employed for making his history. Ben himself had written a piece to him of the Punic war, which he altered and set in his books." This is interesting and apparently affords one more example of the habit of writing one another's books so universal in those days to the great good fortune of literateurs, cipher hunters, textual critics, Baconians and the rest. Camden had learned him. Verses stood by sense without either colors or accent. He had an intention to perfect an Epic Poem, entitled "Herodologia," of the worthies of England roused by Fame, and was to dedicate it to this country: it is all in couplets, for he detested all rhymes. He had intention to write a Fisher and Pastoral Play and set the stage of it in the Lomond Lake. He is to write his foot pilgrimage hither, and to call it "A Discovery." In a Poem he called Edinburgh

The heart of Scotland, Britain's other eye."

Here we have four more volumes for that shadowy top shelf of our library, where go the lost books and the books unwritten and all other books which are out of reach and cannot be taken down for a half hour's reading. We must at least be glad that these scattered fragments remain to recall to our imagination the picture of these two Elizabethan worthies sitting hobbnobbing together over their Jacobean iron.

Magdalen Hymn at Bryn Mawr

The American adoption of a certain time-honored Oxford custom annually spans the Atlantic with a bond of fellowship. On May Day, Magdalen students gather to sing the Hymnus Eucharisticus, written in Latin by Dr. Thomas Smith, a fellow of St. Mary's, Magdalen College, and set to music, in 1658, by Benjamin Rogers. Five hours later, 3000 miles away, the seniors of Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, in white dresses and academic caps and gowns, climb the tower stairs above Owl Gate, and, standing behind the crenellated parapet, face the east and repeat the beautiful hymn.

I asked Lord Russell to expound the origin and application of the SS.

Chapman and Fletcher are no more fortunate for we are told that their translations of Homer and Virgil in long Alexandrines were but prose, and even then they escaped lightly compared with Sir John Harrington whose "Arlosto, under all translations, was the worst," indeed Chapman and Fletcher are given the highest praise of any, for Ben gave his opinion that "next to himself only they could make a masque." It all reads very like literary criticism in our own days: "next to the speaker only his friends can write respectable poetry" is the general formula.

One turns with heightened interest to Ben's criticism of Drummond himself and here it is as the Scotsman saw fit to transcribe it: "His censure of my verses was that they were all good, especially my Epitaph of the Prince, save that they smelled too much of the schools, and were not after the fancy of the time; for a child, says he, may write after the fashion of the Greek and Latin verses in running; yet that he wished to please the king, that piece of Fourth Feasting had been his own. He recommended me to reading Quintillian; who, he said, would tell me the faults of my

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## SLOW PROGRESS IN REORGANIZATION

No Omnibus Bill to Be Introduced, But a Number of Measures for Particular Changes—Complete Survey Being Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reorganization of the government departments, bureaus, divisions and commissions is proceeding slowly, only a beginning having been made in the work planned, it has been decided that it will not be feasible to introduce an omnibus bill to cover the entire reorganization to be recommended, but a number of bills will be introduced in Congress, each providing for some phase of combination or deletion or readjustment for the betterment of the service.

A survey is being made of the entire government service and no legislative action will be initiated until that has been completed. Opposition to proposed changes is already developing in some of the departments, it being claimed that to transfer certain bureaus would diminish the efficiency of the department. The President is keeping a close watch on the proceedings of the reorganization committee through Walter Brown, its chairman, who is his special representative, and he will endeavor to harmonize elements that tend to clash because of conflicting interests.

While the larger phases of reorganization are necessarily proceeding in leisurely fashion the kindred, although minor, task of classification of the civil employees of the government in the District of Columbia has been begun by the Civil Service Committee of both Houses of Congress. A. A. Jones (D.), Senator from New Mexico, said yesterday that heretofore the Civil Service Commission had been concerned only with getting efficient persons into the government service, but that there had been no agency to see that efficient service was rendered after they got in.

"The way to get efficient service is to remove inequalities of pay and to bring about good conditions under which they work and to have some method of getting rid of those who do not come up to the standard set for efficient service," he asserted.

Martin A. Morrison of the Civil Service Commission said that in the final analysis, after Congress has passed the best law it can to classify the service, the President should have power to make such changes as might be called for from time to time in the operation of the classified service for the good of the government.

The president of the Federation of Federal Employees announced that he had a long list of employees who asked to be heard by the committee. Among the government bodies whose representatives are to be heard are the Public Library, the Federal Trade Commission and the Section of Tariffs of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

## FOUR MEN ORDERED TO QUIT MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Frank Seaman, alleged to be an American agitator; another American whose name was not announced, and two Spaniards have been ordered expelled from Mexico on the ground that they are "pernicious foreigners." This charge was preferred under article 32 of the Constitution and was a result of their participation in the radical invasion of the Chamber of Deputies last week. Demonstrations in government buildings and churches have been forbidden by President Obregon. Gendarmes guarded every entrance to the chamber on Monday and persons entering the building were searched for arms.

## TULIP FESTIVAL IN WASHINGTON STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington—Many thousands of gorgeous tulips of all hues were seen at the second annual Tulip Festival held here at May Day time. The government experimental bulb farm contributed 23,000 blossoms. More thousands of blooms came from the front and rear yard gardens, and 40,000 Holland blues planted in the parks of "Tulip Town" helped to give color to the spring festival that has become an important tri-county event.

Steps are now going forward to prepare at once for a big bulb show next spring with prizes to

be offered for the finest display of blossoms.

Community Service, an after-war organization, has been handling the tulip festival affairs, but plans now afoot to organize a tulip festival association probably will give the industry an organization heretofore lacking.

This year's parade was pronounced the biggest and most beautiful ever seen here. Sailors from three destroyers took part. It was estimated that 4000 school children marched, and the Larabee school pupils were awarded \$100 for having the float adjudged to be the most attractive. It represented a Dutch windmill with a huge wooden shoe in which rode representatives of the three characters of Field's poem, Wynkin, Blynkin and Nod.

## CHEMISTS ASK DRY BILL CHANGE

Concessions Urged by Manufacturers in Regulations Governing Denatured Alcohol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Chemical research work, so important in modern warfare, would be greatly hampered by the restrictions on the use of industrial alcohol imposed by the Volstead bone dry bill, the House Judiciary Committee was warned yesterday by representatives of the American Chemical Society.

They urged that the great chemical industries of the country, dependent on industrial alcohol, in a careful analysis of the situation that confronts the legitimate manufacturers of chemical products, impressed upon the committee the need of permitting American chemists to keep abreast of the times.

Restrictions on the amount of denatured alcohol absolutely essential to the industry, he said, would practically compel the chemists to abandon a great part of their laboratory research experiments.

The committee appeared so impressed with the situation that threatens these industries that Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, the chairman, announced he would accept an amendment that would exempt "denatured alcohol" from the exclusion clause of the bill.

"The ability of the United States to compete in world markets and to progress at home," Mr. Eldred told the committee, "and her ability to defend herself in case of war, are inseparably connected with the fostering of her chemical industries; and her chemical industries are either directly or indirectly dependent upon the use of industrial alcohol."

"Do not drag down the structure of an industry that should be encouraged," he declared. "The national welfare demands that the chemical industries be permitted to flourish."

"It is most unfortunate that restrictions to the sale and consumption of liquors, as such, cannot be kept entirely separate from proper regulations for manufacture, distribution and consumption of industrial alcohol in our desirable industries, and the use of denatured alcohol for the production of light, heat and power, and to satisfy other legitimate needs. It is also important that Congress shall continue to be mindful of the necessity for the use of tax-paid non-beverage alcohol in the industries where complete or partial denaturation will not fully meet the needs of legitimate industry."

Hearings on the Volstead bill virtually closed yesterday afternoon, although Chairman Volstead indicated that other witnesses might be heard later if the committee decided to go further into certain features of the measure. While the committee shows a willingness to be more lenient with the chemical manufacturers, the measure will be reported to the House practically as it was framed.

## NEW JERSEY'S WHEAT YIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The United States Department of Agriculture, working in cooperation with the New Jersey agricultural department, estimates that New Jersey will yield about 2,027,000 bushels of wheat. This figure shows an increase of 507,000 over the yield of 1920. The average production for the last 10 years was 1,577,000 bushels.

## "LOCK ARMS, NOT HORNS," IS PLEA

Secretary of Labor Discusses Economic Problems, Emphasizing Importance of Insuring the Stability of Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Speaking largely from the point of view of the agriculturists and their problems, particularly as they relate to distance and increase in cost between producer and consumer, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, outlined a policy which is summed up in an admonition to employer and employee to "lock arms rather than horns." Mr. Davis' talk was delivered to a small gathering of leading business men, labor leaders, officials of the government, state and city, and newspaper editors, and took more the direction of a discussion than a formal address. As the first official announcement of this kind by this member of the President's Cabinet, it was taken as forecasting, in a general way, at least, the economic policy of the present administration.

Pointing to the surplus of meat and grain products, the losses of farmers in cattle and hogs, and the continuing high prices, he queried how long it should take for the consumer to benefit by the losses in the live stock market. Mr. Davis said that although live hogs have declined from 23 cents to 8 cents a pound, good bacon still brings 50 cents a pound, with ham at between 35 and 60 cents and pork loins at 60 cents, even in the centers of production. Trading the incredulous increase in price in the case of flour, he pointed out that it takes four and one-half bushels of wheat to make a barrel, the raiser averaging about \$4 for the wheat. Then, he said, the miller gets \$9, the baker \$45 and the hotel keeper \$500. A pair of calfskin shoes cost the buyer more than the farmer gets for the whole calf.

Pertinent to this, Mr. Davis inquired who, with live stock way down and meat prices still far up, and with the packers claiming to make only 4% a pound, is getting the difference? The "speculator and gambler and gouger" are still making away with their part, he said, and legitimate business suffers and the producers face ruin.

"Failing markets," Mr. Davis said, "have in few months cost the American farmer \$5,000,000,000. No greater calamity can come to the country at this time than to have the farmer lose heart and money, and that is what is happening."

"We must put farming well to the front in our national policy. We should give the business which is the drive wheel of every other business its full economic rights. We must map out a greater constructive program for agriculture and put it through, and give free room to every legitimate scheme of cooperation among farmers."

"The American people are intelligent and fair. I believe they will line up for such a program. They are realizing the farmer's job is the one vital, primal provider and feeder of all other jobs and that it should always have first consideration instead of last, and never be discriminated against or hampered, any more than we should discriminate against and hamper the United States."

"We must work out a program for opening foreign markets, creating greater consumptive demand at home and paying the farmers a self-sustaining price for their products. To bring this about we have got to stimulate demand by extending such credit to Europe as will enable the war countries to buy our products. At the same time, we must increase the consumptive demand at home through reducing the excessive toll of distribution, which, by reason of the great number of distributors, the exploiting of monopolists, of manipulators, and of speculators in all the vital necessities of living and laboring make all these needs of existence cost the people four prices instead of one."

"Let's get down to business. The war is over. Today the future calls us. It demands the best we can offer—team work, brains, determination, energy, but especially action. Political differences must be laid aside. The

people must have legislation backed by effective and forceful administration that will help them get back to normal conditions of peace and prosperity. Sooner or later they will get it, and so far as one man can go, I am going to do all in my power to give it to them."

## CABLE CONTROL IS URGED ON CONGRESS

House Committee, Appealed to by Secretary of State, Advises Action on Measure Giving Power to Prevent "Landings"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Acting in response to the appeal from Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee yesterday reported the Kellogg bill, which prevents the landing of cables on American soil except by permission of the President.

In its report on the bill the committee reveals the anxiety of the Secretary of State, who urges that the matter be disposed of by Congress without further delay.

The anxiety of Secretary Hughes is over the effort that is being made in the United States Supreme Court by the Western Union Telegraph Company to prevent the government from interfering with the landing of its Barbados-South America cable at Miami, Florida. As a result of this action, Secretary Hughes informed the committee, "an emergency of unusual importance exists."

Cause for immediate action by Congress was removed on Monday when the Supreme Court failed to hand down a decision in the case. As a week intervenes before another decision is made, Congress will have ample time in which to act in the event the Supreme Court renders a decision favorable to the cable company next Monday. The cable bill will be discussed in the House today, and will probably be passed before another day elapses.

That part of the report dealing with the expressed wish of the Administration, as voiced by Secretary Hughes, is as follows:

"Your committee deems it proper to say that the last, as well as the present, Administration, speaking through the Department of State, has expressed approval of the underlying principle of the bill, that the power to deal with the matter of submarine cable landings and operations shall be vested in the President. It is also thought by the present Secretary of State that, in view of the litigation heretofore referred to, an emergency of unusual importance exists, and that Congress should take appropriate action in the premises at the earliest convenient time. He has so advised the committee.

"American cable companies," continues the report, "have been, and are now, obliged to submit to various terms and conditions imposed by foreign governments. If this nation is to be saved from humiliation and if its interests and welfare are to be protected, similar concerns desiring to establish cable connections with our shores should be required to submit to such conditions as will protect our national rights. It is thought by your committee that this bill will accomplish that purpose in a broad and comprehensive way."

The bill is practically the same as that passed recently by the Senate. Besides empowering the President to prevent the unauthorized landing of cables, it bestows on him other powers, such as the issuance of written licenses to land or operate such cables, the withholding or revoking of such licenses. It also empowers him to order the removal of any such cables that are being operated in violation of the provisions of the bill.

**PRESIDENT OPENS ORANGE SHOW**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—From his desk in the White House President Warren G. Harding yesterday opened by telephone the annual California orange show at Anaheim, California. He spoke a few words of greeting to the show officials at the other end of the wire and wished the enterprise success.

## NEWBERRY CASE UP AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The senatorial election contest between Senator Newberry and Henry

## RUSSIAN POLICY BARS RELATIONS

Soviet Government Can Expect No Intercourse With United States While It Keeps Americans in Prison Unjustly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Another literary man who served Warren G. Harding well during the presidential campaign has been assigned to a diplomatic post, Richard Washburn Child, whose nomination as Ambassador to Italy was sent to the Senate yesterday, with that of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman to be Minister to Chinese Capital.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

OAKLAND, California—The May Festival of Arts, participated in by the public schools of this city, has just closed a successful three days' session, at the Oakland Municipal Auditorium.

Four completely furnished rooms, designed and constructed by pupils from the public schools, offered a contrast to the same number of rooms furnished by commercial houses of Oakland. The students decorated the walls, wove the rugs, manufactured the furniture, prepared curtains, pictures and art pieces. Every article in the rooms was the work of students.

Architectural contributions included a two-story house and bungalow plans. Toys, furniture and agricultural products were given of art needlework, freehand designing suitable for silk patterns and book linings, designing applied to dresses, smocks, aprons, making and decorating palm-leaf hearth brooms, hand dyeing of textiles, tied-and-dyed work applied by a class of boys to neckties, and by a class of girls to smocks. Rug and linen weaving, basketry, lace-making and pottery, dressmaking, millinery and flower-making were demonstrated.

The Department of Boys' Vocation Work of the schools contributed furniture, lamps, toys, patterns, sheet-metal work, forging, machine-shop work, electrical work, printing, machine-shop drafting, and working drawings of the articles made.

Specimens of the native arts and crafts of 21 different nationalities who have settled in Oakland were shown. An agricultural exhibit in charge of boy students proved very instructive. A program of music, pageantry, dancing and acting was given during the three days' exhibition.

The venture was planned as a cooperative effort to bring to the attention of the merchants, manufacturers, and the general public the fact that art has a practical value and that prosperity is distinctly related to the aesthetic knowledge of a people.

**BRITISH LABOR DELEGATE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The Rt. Hon. James Henry Thomas, P. C. M. P., leader of railwaymen in Great Britain, has announced here that he was chosen by 6,000,000 votes of British trades unionists as their delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in June in Denver, Colorado. He said that while he regretted leaving England at this time, it seemed advisable to come to the United States.

While it is not expected that the United States will make a military demonstration against Russia, it certainly will not be influenced in her favor by such actions, and through participation with other nations on the allied Supreme Council ways may be found of bringing pressure to bear upon Russia.

**PROGRESS OF READJUSTMENT**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board at its quarterly meeting yesterday congratulated the board upon its course in the readjustment of the country, but expressed the belief that the process was not yet completed. The real turning point, the council held, could not be expected until the European situation was further cleared up and European purchasers return as an important factor in American markets.

**James McCreery & Co.**  
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• Night Gowns adorned with Real Filet Lace. 2.95 and 3.95. Envelope Chemises to match. 3.95.

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Step-in Drawers with Real Filet Lace adornment. 2.95 and 4.50.

Bodices with Real Filet Lace trimmings. 2.50.

Philipine Night Gowns, hand embroidered. 2.95 and 3.95.

Philipine Envelope Chemises. 2.95 and 3.95.

Philipine Chemises. 1.95, 2.95 and 3.95.

(Third Floor)

## TWO DIPLOMATIC POSTS ARE FILLED

Richard Washburn Child Named as Ambassador to Italy, and Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman as Minister to Chinese Capital.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Another literary man who served Warren G. Harding well during the presidential campaign has been assigned to a diplomatic post, Richard Washburn Child, whose nomination as Ambassador to Italy was sent to the Senate yesterday, with that of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman to be Minister to China.

The name of Dr. Schurman was mentioned on the highest authority a week ago, but at that time the official reply as to his acceptability had not been received from the Chinese Government. Meanwhile there have been representations on the part of friends of China that, because of Dr. Schurman's alleged pro-Japanese inclinations, another selection would be preferable. These advices, however, were evidently given no weight in the face of the notification by the Chinese Government that it had no objection to Dr. Schurman.

It was understood that there would have been greater objection to the appointment of Mr. Child as Ambassador to Japan, which it has been persistently rumored was to be made by the President, not only because Mr. Child is also said to be pro-Japanese, but in the opinion of many persons, some of them high in the councils of the Republican Party, conditions today demand for the Tokyo post a man of experience in international affairs, one who could exert influence in times of stress or delicacy. There is no intimation that the American Ambassador to Japan has been selected by the President.

In sending Mr. Child to Italy, Mr. Harding is continuing the tradition of having a literary man as the diplomatic representative of the United States in Rome. The new Ambassador will succeed Robert Underwood Johnson, a distinguished editor and man of letters, who, in his turn, followed Thomas Nelson Page, equally well known as a literary man.

Mr. Child is a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Harvard in the academic and law courses, but has followed writing rather than law as his profession. His work has consisted chiefly of special articles for magazines. He has also written several books. In 1919 he was editor of *Collier's Weekly*, and during the war he served as assistant to Frank A. Vanderlip while the latter was connected with the Treasury.

Mr. Child was actively engaged in the campaign, and spent many weeks at Marion, Ohio, where he became intimately acquainted with Mr. Harding.

**LIVINGSTON**  
2293 Broadway  
at 83rd Street  
NEW YORK CITY

## RAILROAD SAVINGS ESTIMATES QUERIED

President of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Attacks Figures Presented by W. Jett Lauck to the Railway Labor Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Estimates of possible savings through efficiency and better management by the railroad executives, recently presented in Chicago to the Railway Labor Board by W. Jett Lauck, were challenged yesterday by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, which is conducting an exhaustive inquiry into railroad management and finances.

Mr. Willard, who as economist for the railroad brotherhoods has done considerable research work in railroad matters, estimated that the roads could save \$1,000,000,000 annually in operating expenses. The president of the Baltimore and Ohio sought to puncture the estimates of savings made by Mr. Lauck and to show the committee that they were merely paper and academic estimates which could not be sustained as a practical proposition.

### Specific Items

Taking up the specific items cited by Mr. Lauck, Mr. Willard pointed out, for example, that it was asserted that \$278,000,000 might be saved by modernizing locomotives.

To realize the economies claimed to be possible in this direction would require a capital expenditure by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad alone of \$165,000,000, Mr. Willard estimated. For the railroads of the entire country the capital outlay required would amount to some \$4,000,000,000.

"Would it have been wise?" Mr. Willard asked, "to have expended so large a sum, assuming it were available, simply for the purpose of performing substantially the same service at a lower cost and ignore the constant demands of the public for increased transportation facilities?"

With respect to the improvement of shops, Mr. Willard said that the problem of his own road had been presented in this way:

"It is desirable to spend at this time for new shops \$2,000,000, which sum is available and which expenditure would enable us to repair locomotives at a lesser cost, or should the money be used for the purchase of new steel coaches, which will mean no economy in operation, but on the contrary mean an increased cost of transportation because of the greater weight of the steel equipment?

"It was decided that the public in this instance would be better served by spending the money available for steel coaches rather than for new shops, inasmuch as it was possible to maintain the motive power in the existing shops."

### Possibilities of Saving

Mr. Willard stated he raised no issue at all with the proposition that there are possibilities of still further savings on the part of the railroads. He questioned only the practicability of such savings as have been proposed by Mr. Lauck when considered from the point of view which confronts railway management.

"The question is a very practical one," he said. "If a condition could be conceived of wherein the railroads had all the money that was necessary, first, to provide safe and regular transportation as demanded by their patrons; second, to provide a constantly increasing carrying capacity to take care of the growing business of the country, and in addition thereto a sufficient sum to replace all facilities with modern and more efficient facilities wherever it was shown that by so doing economies could be effected—if such a condition could be conceived—there would perhaps be no real excuse for the railway managers if they failed to adopt the policy of making the worst as good as the best, as suggested."

The experience of the past shows that only a certain amount of new capital in the aggregate is available in any one year for all investment purposes, and of the total amount so available the railroads require and obtain a portion. The capital requirements of other industries and undertakings must also be provided from and in cases of Labor demonstrations.

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All sizes, 36 to 46.



## CHANGES IN DRY FORCES EXPECTED

Reorganization of Enforcement Office Likely to Follow Confirmation of New Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Action taken by the Senate Finance Committee yesterday, in ordering a favorable report on the nomination of David H. Blair of North Carolina for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, means early confirmation by the Senate. Confirmation will be followed by a reorganization of the prohibition enforcement office.

Mr. Blair's nomination has been held up for more than two weeks through the opposition of Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California. Senator Johnson's opposition and his efforts to settle old scores were overruled by the committee, but he and James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, will carry the fight to the floor of the Senate. There appears little chance of much longer delay in confirmation.

Two important matters will engage the attention of Mr. Blair when he enters the Treasury Building as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. One will be the appointment of a new Prohibition Commissioner to succeed John F. Kramer, who is expecting to retire from the post as soon as possible. The other will be even more difficult, as it relates to the question of policy as to whether or not regulations are to be issued to dispense beer under the Palmer ruling. The brewers have bombarded the Treasury for weeks, and the entry of the new commissioner will be the signal for an attack in force by the storm troops of the brewers.

### Proposed Beer Regulations

Before he retired as commissioner a month ago, William M. Williams had before him a tentative draft of the beer regulations, but he passed the approval on to his successor. However, the prohibition forces in Congress are now trying to head off the issuance of the medicinal beer regulations by passing a law supplementary to the Volstead act which would forbid physicians to prescribe beer. Hearings on the bill are now in progress before the House Judiciary Committee. The passage of such supplementary legislation is regarded as a certainty.

It is not expected that Mr. Blair alone will select the prohibition enforcement officer, but his advice and concurrence undoubtedly will be asked by the Administration. Enforcement of prohibition has become such an important issue throughout the country and in Congress that the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue probably will act in concert in the matter.

### Prohibition Force Changes

With the appointment of a new prohibition chief, it is generally expected there will be shakeups all along the line. A number of supervising agents and state directors already have filed their resignations, in anticipation of the desire of the Administration to have a new deal. This reorganization, while shaped more or less along political lines, will also be made to square with the funds which the prohibition unit will have available for enforcement during the next fiscal year. Recently forces have been cut here and there because of the depleted coffers of Commissioner Kramer, but approximately \$7,500,000 will become available on July 1 for the next year's work.

The Senate committee yesterday voted favorably on the Blair nomination without taking a roll call on the Johnson charges. These charges, in brief, were that Mr. Blair violated the law of his State when he refused to follow the instructions of the Presidential primary and vote for Senator Johnson at the Chicago convention;

also that Mr. Blair was unsuited for commissioner because wealthy relatives have tax claims before the Revenue Bureau.

It is understood that Senators Reed and Johnson will tell the executive session of the Senate that the father-in-law of Mr. Blair has rejected claims of \$882,000 before the department, which possibly may be repeated, and that other relatives of Mr. Blair have a number of claims aggregating more than \$300,000 which are yet to be heard.

It will also be alleged that John M. Morehead, national committeeman from North Carolina, and chief backer of Mr. Blair, owns a cotton mill which has a refund claim of \$6500 before the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

—America must redouble its efforts to regain supremacy in foreign trade, which has fallen off more than 50 per cent in the last six months, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, told members of the sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee in charge of the second deficiency supply bill during legislative hearings, made public yesterday.

"We have dropped from as high as \$700,000,000 exports, in a single month, down to less than \$400,000,000," Secretary Hoover warned the committee.

Mr. Hoover then declared that Great Britain, which he described as "the most vigorous nation in promotion of its foreign trade," is gradually outstripping the United States in supplying the markets of the world. Great Britain is able to do this, he explained, with a productive capacity of about one-half that of the United States, because its government realizes the importance of seizing opportunities that arise.

### Organization Advised

"The link we need," said Secretary Hoover, "is to bring the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Service into direct connection with the industries of the country. Our foreign distribution system is a sort of an army without any soldiers at the front, but with a good deal of a supply train. Without native Americans, under the American flag, doing our own distribution abroad, we cannot hold our own."

During his stay in Boston, Dr. Einstein will visit several Hebrew schools and attend services in his honor. Two mass meetings will be held in the interest of the Zionist movement, and an appeal will be made for support of the Hebrew university to be erected on Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota—People living near where the final conflict between General Custer and his troopers and the Sioux Indians took place in the valley of the Little Big Horn in eastern Montana, on June 25, 1876, propose to observe the event by a reproduction of the scene on the anniversary this summer. They will present it upon the same ground, and 500 Sioux and Crow Indians, many of them descendants of those engaged in the actual battle, have agreed to take part. American Legion members who are backing the plan have a promise of a troop of cavalry to help make the scene more realistic, and they will make up the rest of the "attacking force" from Legion men.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—An extensive survey of agricultural conditions in Manitoba will be conducted by the provincial government this summer.

The survey, as outlined by John Bracken, president of the Manitoba Agricultural College, will embrace investigations into all conditions affecting agricultural life.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Nearly 500,000 refugees in Anatolia, Turkey, have been aided during the past year, according to the report of Col. J. P. Coombs, who has just retired as managing director for that area of the Near East Relief. This figure does not include the Caucasus, Syria, Persia, or any of the smaller areas in which the American relief organization is operating.

Approximately 23,000 children are now being cared for in Near East Relief asylums in the district, Colonel Coombs' figures show. During the same period substantial aid was given to about 10,000 more in Constantinople orphans, not directly under the control of the Near East Relief. In addition to this number, several thousands of "half orphans" have been furnished with food and clothing in their homes by relief workers of Colonel Coombs' staff.

Vast numbers of refugee women and girls have been rescued from Turkish harems. The report shows that 53,664

were given employment in industrial shops conducted by the relief organization, which thus furnished them with the means of self-support.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The lack of prohibition enforcement in this State was characterized by Clinton N. Howard, prohibition orator, of Rochester, New York, as "lawlessness unchallenged," and by the Rev. Ernest V. Claypool of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, as "anarchy," in addresses from different pulpits on Sunday.

COLLEGE DEBATE PLANNED

LEWISTON, Maine—The Bates College debating council has accepted the challenge of Oxford University for a joint debate in England on June 16.

The members of the Bates team will be: Robert B. Watts, Portland; Charles M. Starbird, Danville, and Edward A. Morris, Baltimore, Maryland. Bates debaters have been undefeated for four years and in that period have won from Harvard, Yale, Cornell, and other colleges.

CONSTABULARY APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Despite opposition from organized Labor and attempts to amend the bill, the Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed the bill to establish a state constabulary under the Department of Public Safety. Labor opposition to the bill has been based on the assertion that the proposed force would be used against strikers and in cases of Labor demonstrations.

CRUSADE AGAINST BETTING

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—With publication yesterday of an appeal to the citizens of Kentucky to "rid the State of its disgrace and the people of the State of this moral curse," a campaign began to have parl-mutuel machines at race tracks prohibited. Saying that evils follow in the wake of gambling, and declaring that Kentucky, Maryland and Nevada are the only three states in the Union that do not prohibit it, the committee estimates from figures published in a sporting paper that more than \$42,000,000 was bet on horse races through parl-mutuels in Kentucky last year.

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voted favorably on the Blair nomination without taking a roll call on the Johnson charges.

These charges, in brief, were that Mr. Blair violated

the law of his State when he refused

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dential primary and vote for Senator

Johnson at the Chicago conven-

tion.

SENATE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS ITSELF

TO THE PUBLIC

BY THE RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

## ROAD TRANSPORT IN THE BRITISH ISLES

Two of Three Reports of Committee Oppose Extension of Powers to Railways to Carry Goods by Road and Rail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The influential committee appointed by the Ministry of Transport in January last "to inquire and report whether it is desirable that the railway companies should have general or limited power to carry goods by road, and if so, what condition should be attached to the exercise of that power," has now submitted its report—or more correctly three reports.

Report A favors an extension of powers under certain restrictions, and is signed by the chairman, J. H. Ballou-Brown, K. C., Arthur Watson, C. B. E., general manager of the London and North Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways, and Sir Thomas Williams, formerly general manager of the London and North Western Railway. Report B concludes against the extension of powers, and is signed by H. Currington of the Federation of British Industries, C. A. Duthie, president of the Alliance of Road Transport Associations and Federations, J. H. Hughes, British Chambers of Commerce, and E. S. Sharpless Smith, C. B. E., chairman of the Commercial Motor Users Association.

### Future of Transport

Report C also concludes against the extension of powers but for very different reasons, and is signed by Ben Smith, organizing secretary of the United Vehicle Workers and National Transport Workers Federation. J. H. Thomas, parliamentary general secretary of the National Union of Railwaysmen, was also appointed to the committee, but being unable to attend its meetings does not sign either of the reports. In view of their bearing on the whole future of transport in Great Britain, a brief summary of these reports and the evidence collected cannot fail to be of general interest.

The committee at the commencement of its labors gave notice of its purpose, and received evidence either orally or in writing from persons representing widely different interests in both railway and road transport. It transpired that the railway companies, in certain cases under limited powers from the government, and in other cases without such powers, were already running what is known as "direct road services," i.e., service for the conveyance by road of goods not previously, or intended to be, rail-borne. Further, that the government through the Ministry of Transport had in 1919 lent the railway companies 1200 lorries to assist in relieving the congestion at certain railway termini, and that some of these vehicles had been used for the "direct road services."

### Unfair Competition Implicated

Useful evidence was secured in the form of written statements from various chambers of commerce. Much, both of this and the oral evidence, supported the contention that any considerable extension of powers to the railways would result in unfair competition with existing road transport firms, and, owing to the railway's great resources, would finally secure for them the monopoly of transport traffic. Whatever gain the public might temporarily enjoy during a period of rate-cutting would eventually result in rates detrimental to the public interest.

Certain manufacturers of motor vehicles also supported these contentions on the ground that if the railways were given the opportunity to create for themselves a monopoly in transport, they would come to make their own lorries just as they now make their own rolling stock. Commenting on this evidence report A rather naively remarks: "If every trader had his way, he would secure, if he could, an absolute monopoly. We do not see how we could prevent a railway company, if these powers were given by Parliament, constructing its own vehicles."

### A Serious Rivalry

The majority of the trade witnesses appear to have expressed strongly their opinion that the railway companies should be restricted to the collection and delivery of rail-borne goods, and that such additional powers for road transport as they now possess should be removed. The report accepts it as proven that road transport has already become a serious rival to the railways by deflecting its most remunerative traffic, and that this process is likely to continue.

The report advances, nevertheless, that such an absorption of transport traffic by a number of comparatively small companies is undesirable in the public interest, and might end in crippling beyond recovery the railway system of the country. The railways, being public carriers on a large scale, should be allowed to develop, under certain stringent conditions, the new mechanical traction on the road, an enterprise which, the report agrees, is not foreign to, but an extension of present powers. The report points out, however, that unrestricted competition is not in itself a safeguard of the public interest, and advances as evidence that many of the present lines have been authorised by Parliament in order to break by competition railway monopolies, only to find ultimately that, if the public interest was to be adequately safeguarded, special legislation to that end was necessary.

The report concludes that while the committee recommends an extension of powers to the railway companies to enable them to run "direct road services," it suggests the restriction of the companies in the exercise of those

powers by the present traffic acts, and by the control of rates by the Minister of Transport, whose sole duty it would be to act in the interest of the public. The signatories are of opinion that the resources of legislation are quite capable of securing a reasonable competition between rail and road transport without permitting a combination injurious to the public welfare.

## NEW ZEALAND SEES NO NAVAL MENACE

Statement That Dominions May Form Protective Alliance With United States Is Discredited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian News Office  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Sir John Findlay, who has sat in the New Zealand Government, spoke in Britain lately of the "Japanese menace." He is reported to have said: "Notwithstanding all the Dominions' devotion to Britain, they would possibly seek an alliance with America in the event of Britain showing toleration of the Japanese influx, which would destroy white Australasia." He believes that Japan's naval expansion is directed at Australia and New Zealand, and not at all the United States. He proposes that Britain, the United States and Japan should enter into an agreement, under which Japan would agree to direct her expansion to Siberia and Manchuria instead of to Pacific countries.

The opinions run well ahead of public opinion in New Zealand. The people of this country certainly do not regard Japan with much favor and they are disposed to consider the Anglo-Japanese alliance as a British rather than an Imperial engagement, though they recognize that it was of substantial service to the empire during the war. But New Zealanders generally are not watching Japan with any real anxiety at present, and they do not believe for a moment that Great Britain would show "toleration of the Japanese influx" in the sense of permitting Japan to force her emigrants upon New Zealand or Australia.

### Treaty Obligations Respected

A prominent public man speaking to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, said it should be understood clearly that Sir John Findlay was expressing personal opinions and was not speaking for the New Zealand Government.

### Mr. Hughes Wishes Understanding

The "Yellow Menace," so-called, and the White Australia policy as a set-off to it, are ever present in the thoughts of Mr. Hughes, who would welcome an understanding with America more, perhaps, than anyone else. Speaking recently on the general question of Australia's position in regard to the millions of the colored races which are in such disconcerting proximity to the Commonwealth, Mr. Hughes said: "Now let us consider our geographical situation. Australia is a continent almost as big as Europe, but it is as remote as possible from European nations. To the northwest, and north of us, there are 750,000,000 people—half the population of the entire world, and about 150 times our population—living nearer to us than the nearest people of European race. Irkutsk, on Lake Balkal, in the middle of Siberia, is nearer to Australia than is any part of British South Africa, or any other land inhabited by people of European extraction, except, of course, New Zealand."

"We are, as it were, the advance guard of the white population of the world ringed about, at a distance much less remote than is the case in regard to any European nation, by half the population of the world, and set down in an ocean which is one-third the size of the surface of the whole globe, counting land and water. We have to defend a coast line of 12,000 miles, as far as is the distance from here to Great Britain. In addition we have now taken over control of huge islands in the Pacific, involving new obligations and responsibilities, because the protection of those territories by land and air will be a very serious problem. A sound policy for Australia involves taking cognizance of our geographical situation, our future greatness, our opportunities, and our dangers, all of which are obvious, our danger no less than our opportunities, our isolation and our distance from the rest of the world no less than our great resources. It is very evident that if we are to maintain this country as our own, and to continue to live as a free people, we must be prepared to defend ourselves." Mr. Hughes, it is evident, is fully seized with the seriousness of the position, but it is to be questioned if Australia, as a whole, is prepared to back its Prime Minister.

**Influence for Peace**

"I do not profess to be able to look very far into the future. I believe that the British Empire and the United States could insist upon the peace of the world if they chose to do so. But the United States has rejected the League idea and seems determined to avoid alliances. That being so, the League of Nations becomes an alliance of the world, but it is to be questioned if Australia, as a whole, is prepared to back its Prime Minister."

New Zealand Perturbed

New Zealand, though in a lesser degree on account of her greater distance from the lands of the colored people, is also perturbed at the prospect. Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, speaking recently, said that a vital question had arisen as to who was to control the Pacific Islands. The importance of these islands being under the Anglo-Saxon race was emphasized. He was behind the scenes and he knew. They had only to look at Honolulu, where there were 60,000 Japanese, and not all the power of America could get them out. They could practically run the Hawaiian group. "I am perfectly aware," added Mr. Massey, "that the Japanese were

## IS PACIFIC ALLIANCE NOW CALLED FOR?

Australian Prime Minister and Senator Lodge Favor a Mutual Understanding Between United States and British Dominions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Should the British dominions in the Pacific form a defensive alliance with the United States? The object of such an alliance is obvious, and although, until quite recently, very little has been written on the matter of this proposed rapprochement, the question is now receiving the attention which its importance demands. In the United States, Senator Lodge, discussing Asiatic immigration, said that he would like to see some arrangement made with the dominions bordering on the Pacific, presumably in the direction of formulating a common policy.

This matter was subsequently taken up by Mark Sheldon, the Commonwealth Commissioner in the United States, when he was addressing the Harvard University Union. He said that Australian views and interests on the question are identical with those of the United States, and mentioned that W. M. Hughes, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, was an earnest advocate of such an understanding. The New York Times, commenting on Mr. Sheldon's remarks, said that they had made a pleasing impression, and expressed the opinion that even the most invertebrate opponents of the League of Nations would offer no opposition to an agreement between the United States and the British dominions of the Pacific to protect their common interests. A common defensive policy arranged between Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States would threaten the legitimate rights of no country, and would incidentally insure that the countries mentioned would, in security be able peacefully to pursue the even tenor of their way. Such an understanding would be in the natural order of things; for these countries share the same language, ideals, and standard of living, and are menaced by the same danger. Such an agreement would surely be infinitely preferable to the present Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The views of this Japanese on emigration from his country are illuminating in the extreme, but will not comfort, it is to be feared, the "White" Australians.

### IRISH RAILWAY NOW MAKING LOCOMOTIVES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Great was the surprise of the Irish press representatives who were recently afforded the opportunity of inspecting the workshops of the Midland Great Western Railway at the Broadstone Station, for neither they nor the Dublin public had any idea of their importance and extent. The visitors found a vast factory equipped with the most modern plant, covering 15 acres, employing about one thousand workers, and capable of turning out engines, carriages, wagons, and everything requisite for the maintenance of the rolling-stock. All the tools used are made on the premises. There are large recreation rooms and dining-rooms, a billiard room and reading room for the men and every accessory calculated to insure their comfort.

A new engine has just been turned out, the first to be wholly built at Broadstone, and it is stated that four similar locomotives will be completed within the year. Even the designs and drawings are the work of the employees at the terminus, and the output is of a very high-class standard. The new engine with tender weighs 87 tons. It will be used for hauling fast cattle and goods traffic. An English locomotive of this type would cost £11,000, but by making it themselves the company effect a saving of from 30 to 35 per cent, and also provide employment for numbers of Irishmen.

Among the latest improvements constructed at Broadstone are the large bogie-class central corridor coaches so familiar in the United States of America. They are fitted with patent throw-over seats and electric light, and have accommodation for 80 passengers. The company is optimistic concerning the future, and hopes that when normal conditions prevail once more in Ireland, all the locomotives, coaches, and wagons required will be made at the Broadstone works by Dublin workmen.

The census was to have been taken during April, but it has now been postponed indefinitely by order of the Dublin Castle authorities who have come to the conclusion that in the existing circumstances it would be impossible to obtain accurate and complete returns. Therefore all responsibility is shifted to the new legislatures of Ireland which, when they are constituted, will consider "upon what conditions and at what time the census shall be held in Northern and Southern Ireland respectively." A few days previously Dail Eireann had issued orders that the taking of the census should be strenuously resisted.

**Land for Farming Purposes**

Also there must be no lessening of the area of land under tillage. The land is to be for men, not for bullocks. If tillage is found to be not profitable, cattle grazing will be made even less profitable. If farmers and land-owners hord more land than they can work they must resign the surplus portion of their holding to those who are willing to work it. The land is held in trust for the nation. Agriculture must remain the foundation of Ireland's true prosperity.

good friends of ours during the war. They played the game, but it may be that friends of today will become enemies of tomorrow. Now is our opportunity, and we must take advantage of the position fairly and honorably. We must take care not to allow aliens to be established in islands under our control."

The views of a Japanese official on the White Australia policy are interesting. Mr. R. Yamashina is vice-president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, and one of the five delegates commissioned by the Japanese Government to study and report on the post-war trade and social conditions in the British Dominions, Americas and the European countries. Dealing with the immigration of his countrymen into the Commonwealth, he said:

"In regard to Japanese emigration to Australia, there have been many changes on that question recently in Japan. Before the war we seemed to have too many people, and encouraged emigration. In recent years factories have sprung up everywhere. We are now a manufacturing nation and we do not want our people to emigrate. We are discouraging emigration as much as possible. South America wants many Japanese, but we cannot send them. Brazil pays £30 British money for every Japanese emigrant landing there. It wants 5000 Japanese every year. Last year we could not send half that number. We want all our workers for our new factories in Japan, and there will not be much emigration from our country in the near future." Referring to Australia, Mr. Yamashina added: "It is a great country, but you have not enough, not half enough people. You must get more people, white people, and then they will have more trade and more wealth. What you want in Australia are millions of emigrants."

The views of this Japanese on emigration from his country are illuminating in the extreme, but will not comfort, it is to be feared, the "White" Australians.

### Plight of Linen Workers

In the north the situation is very serious, and the new Parliament is faced with industrial trouble in the linen trade. In February of this year only 780 tons of flax came into Ireland, that is, 200 tons less than in February last year, and only one-sixth of the amount of pre-war days. Added to this the consumption of flax is 20 per cent less than last year. Before the war five-sixths of the foreign flax purchased by Great Britain was consumed by the Irish linen industry. Now Ireland is only allowed one-half of the total amount, with the result that British industry is capturing the linen trade from Ireland.

One out of every six of the whole wage-earning population of Ireland is now unemployed, according to a statement appearing in a program issued by the Irish Labor Party and Trade Union Congress. This evil they attribute to the campaign of devastation proceeding in the country and to the after effects of the world war, with the resultant economic disturbances. Ireland is now suffering from the evils of profiteering, and the manufacturers, farmers, and traders will have to bear their share of the losses, while large numbers of the less fortunate among the Irish workers will have to join the ranks of the unemployed.

### Citizen Must Act

The Labor Party considers that the time has come for all good citizens to arise and prevent Ireland from being drawn into the economic whirlpool. This can be accomplished, it states, by subordinating personal interests to the national salvation and "by freeing ourselves from the toils of the competitive individualist commercial system." All citizens must be summoned to the defense of the nation, every natural advantage made use of, and every personal interest pushed aside.

Irish men and women are to be ready from a certain date, which will be fixed, to dedicate their possessions and personal faculties to the service of the nation. This does not mean a demand for the sacrifice of their property; the program says, "this step may be unprecedented, but who shall say that Ireland is not capable of giving an example to the world?" It urges the promotion and sale of Irish industries, the strict limitation of profits, and where there is no established Irish industry to meet requirements it proposes that the national authority shall promote such an industry.

### Land for Farming Purposes

Also there must be no lessening of the area of land under tillage. The land is to be for men, not for bullocks. If tillage is found to be not profitable, cattle grazing will be made even less profitable. If farmers and land-owners hold more land than they can work they must resign the surplus portion of their holding to those who are willing to work it. The land is held in trust for the nation. Agriculture must remain the foundation of Ireland's true prosperity.

## FACTORY SCHOOL IS PLANNED IN DUBLIN

Trade Unions Favor Intensive Instruction in Skilled Labor—Former Service Men Among Those to Be Benefited

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—There is a movement on foot to start an instructional factory in Dublin, where classes for intensive teaching in skilled trades would be conducted on the best lines available. So far the proposal is looked upon most favorably by several of the trades unions, which have promised to place the matter before their members, and Mr. Berkeley, the director of the appointments and training branch, is hopeful of their support.

Suitable premises are being sought for the factory, and were it not for the present general depression in trade and the state of political unrest, the unemployment of former service men would soon cease to be a factor in the prevailing discontent.

Every effort is being made by the training branch of the Ministry of Labor in Dublin to place former service men in suitable employment, and to train those whose education was interrupted by the war. The scheme operates at present in the case of a former officer, or service man of similar education, to place him with a firm which will undertake to train him for one year in return for a fee granted by the government. This will guarantee him a salary of at least £200 per annum during the second year of his training. Firms offering vacancies are allowed to make their own selection from among the candidates.

### Matters of Relief

The curtailment of the curfew hours brings considerable relief to Dubliners, who have learned to be grateful for small mercies. With the change to "summer time" on April 3 the curfew hour became 10 p.m., instead of 8 p.m., which had been in force since March 21. Numerous announcements appeared simultaneously relative to the resumption of evening classes in technical schools, lectures, and social functions. The time-tables of train and boat services were also altered.

Thankfulness is also expressed that the increase in the Dublin rates for the coming year is far below what was anticipated as the outcome of the enormous increase in salaries, labor, materials and provisions, and the withdrawal of the government grant of £170,000 from the corporation.

### TEACHING WOMEN SELF-DEPENDENCE

Lady Robb Gives Practical Instruction to Women in Being Independent of British Workman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The price of any kind of manual labor in England is still prohibitive, so much so, that many middle-class housewives have been hard put to it to keep their homes up to the level which they consider the minimum for comfort.

Lady Robb, wife of Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Robb, who is of a thoroughly practical turn, having found the advantages of being independent of the service of the British workman in matters of small household repairs, decided to hand on some of her valuable knowledge to those of her friends whom she found in like straits with herself. From this small beginning grew her plan of giving practical instruction (in conjunction with a friend, Miss Pringle) in such matters as chair-caning, setting up springs, renewing washers and mending locks, electric lighting and bell repairs, as well as elementary carpentering.

### Practice and Theory

Visiting their "headquarters" recently a representative of The Christian Science Monitor found about 20 women in a large room—furnished only with a couple of tables and some chairs—eagerly watching Lady Robb as she mended and tightened up the springs of what had once been a comfortable arm chair, which now appeared to be in the last stages of decrepitude. Each "pupil" took a share in the work—practice going hand in hand with theory—and they were all grades of society. A woman who entertains royalty hammered in nails with great energy, while another who had come all the way from Whitechapel stretched the webbing.

On a second visit the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was especially interested in learning how to replace a worn washer on a tap, and was surprised to find how simple a process is the repairing of an electric bell. Two girls who had just left an expensive boarding-school proved themselves adepts in caning chairs. Lady Robb stated that no charge was made for instruction, but is a lesson gained by each pupil to cover the cost of material and tools. The simplest tools—such as would be found

Irishmen should deposit their funds in banks which exist solely to benefit Irish industry, and a voluntary tithe should be given by all to be devoted to national service. This is the democratic program put forth by Irish Labor, and it is obviously modeled on that which was adopted at the inaugural meeting of Dail Eireann on January 21, 1920.

### An Air of Friendliness

Laundry management is proving a new opening for educated women in England; so many, in fact are taking up the profession that a women's laundry social club has been inaugurated with a preliminary membership of 60. Pupils and younger maid-servants are eligible, and there is a pleasant air of friendliness about the club. Lectures on the scientific side of laundry work are given by experts, and it is possible, in a social manner, to discuss prospects and business in a profession which at

## A RAILWAY TO LINK EUROPE AND AFRICA

Plan Discussed by Which France and Spain Would Carry Line to Algeciras and Dakar by Both Rail and Tunnel

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALGECIRAS, Spain.—At the present time there is being constructed at the port of Algeciras in Andalucia, in the south of Spain, opposite to the British fortress of Gibraltar and natural end of the equivalent in Spain of a main line railway from the north to the south, through Cordova, a new bridge over the River Miel, at a matter of only a few hundred yards from where it joins the sea in the harbor. Miel is the Spanish word for "honey," but this stream is generally somewhat black and dirty. Geographically, nautically, and otherwise the River Miel does not appear to strangers to be of outstanding importance, and seems even less celebrated than the River Manzanares at Madrid, the existence of which some cynics have pretended to doubt until at last they have really seen this eminent water-course by walking across the Toledo Bridge and observing at the same time how the high authorities are now casting this elusive stream in cement.

The Miel is only a matter of some twenty yards in width; it is shallow and will accept only the lightest of hand-propelled craft, and those no farther than the immediate precincts of Algeciras, the river lapsing then to an affair of stones and trickles. However, comes it about that apparently the construction of a simple little bridge, which cannot be worth more than 10,000 pesetas, has been considered of more interest than certain prospects of Algeciras of which the whole world has heard by mail and cable and at sessions has keenly discussed.

### The New Bridge

In the first place the new bridge over the River Miel directly affects the life of the community of Algeciras. To reach the railway station and the place where the little steamships depart for Ceuta and Tangier and other places on the Moroccan shore, and also the frequent craft that sail over to Gibraltar, where the great liners call, it is necessary to cross over the Miel. Being sunk deep below the level and cased in cement it cannot be crossed by stepping stones or jumped.

Again, the importance of the bridge has been emphasized to the inhabitants by the inconvenience caused to them through the period when the old bridge was removed and a rickety temporary structure was in service permitting of not even two persons to cross abreast, whereas it often occurred that sections of the fifteenth regiment of infantry, which is stationed at Algeciras, members of the Ayuntamiento, British passengers from Gibraltar and numbers of foreign visitors of all nationalities wished to cross the Miel about the same time. The irritation caused by this situation was such that as soon as possible the authorities replaced this stupid improvisation by something better even though still temporary. But there is a pleasant hammering and riveting going on all the time at the new bridge, and the people watch its progress and note that in this matter Algeciras seems not ambitious in foresight, for nothing more than a matter of five feet in height will be able to pass under this new bridge.

Algeciras, its local community, rightly regards this affair as a reality and an immediate convenience, whereas the talk that makes Algeciras, as some say, the center of the earth, is all in the air. Algeciras is somewhat cynical in its view of world gossip, it believes in things when it sees them, and has but a limited faith in human intention as expressed. For these reasons, as it has been explained to the writer by responsible people in these parts, it has but a faint belief in the materialization in our present times of that great scheme which has been so much discussed in France, England, Spain, America, Africa and various other parts, to wit, the construction of a great new electric railway through Spain from the French frontier down here to Algeciras, then a tunnel under the straits to Tangier, and then more electric railway to Dakar on the West African coast, by which means, if the English Channel tunnel is also constructed, it is said the happy traveler may enter his train in London and not leave it again until he is at Dakar, the nearest point to South America—and then he might fly the rest.

Thus from London to West Africa, than Algeciras, for there is only the

en route for Buenos Aires, by a railway train is to be made a matter of only three days or so. Engineers have been to Algeciras, and they have made plans of the Straits tunnel and of many other things. The railway all through Spain has been planned, and work is supposed to be commenced soon upon it. There are persons who sometimes say that it has actually been begun. The plan and the whole scheme have been published more than once, with signs of enthusiasm in Paris. Everywhere it is suggested that this is one of the new railways that is to count the most in world development; it is to rank with the Trans-Siberian, the Bagdad and other international systems or schemes, whose fortune incidentally has not been the happiest. Of this system Algeciras is to be the key; the name given to it by all the authorities and others concerned is "the rail head."

Beyond doubt it has all the qualifications for this purpose. It has most promising harbor works, with already well-constructed jetties. All the same, Algeciras attaches more importance to its little bridge over the Miel than to this mighty project of a railway to link two continents and endow Spain with so much new importance.

The writer asked members of the Ayuntamiento if they did not desire it, and were taking no steps to further Algeciras' ambitions in such a matter. They answered that whether they desired it or not it would not materialize in their time; that, apart from other considerations, international politics would yet prove the most serious hindrance, and that it was all very well for France to be enthusiastic, but this scheme would obviously mean the abolition of Spanish exclusiveness in the matter of her broad gauge, and that was a serious matter. As to the influence of the Ayuntamiento, it must be understood, it was said, that in such affairs the Ayuntamiento counted for nothing at all, and it was useless for them to pass resolutions, so they did not concern themselves. They dealt with realities.

### Algeciras Languishes

Thus it happens that Algeciras, in many respects truly the most marvelously situated port in these southern European parts, with its remarkable connections with Africa and its own country, is in a strangely anomalous position, and seems to languish most peculiarly. The people are happy and contented, but there is little spirit of progress here, such as one would expect to find in a Spanish town with such prospects as much discussed. Towns of Spain with half the pretensions have invariably several new banks, new municipal buildings and a new post office, with a fine service of street cars; but at Algeciras there are no new banks, no fine new houses for the councilors, the harbor departments would by appearance suggest that the officials had only just discovered Algeciras, there are no street cars, only mules and donkeys, with of course a few rickety coaches and American automobiles, moving along the rough and narrow streets and through the Plaza Alta. It has some interest in the cork industry, extensive cork woods being in the country behind, and the inhabitants are handy in making cane chairs, baskets and the like.

Beyond such things Algeciras has little in the way of industries, and it has come as a surprise to it, to know that it may be regarded not so much as a rail head but as a whaling center. This is the positive fact: whales are being caught in the waters about, and taken to a corner of Saladillo Bay, to the north of Algeciras. The waters just outside Gibraltar Bay abound with whales also sharks and great multitudes of porpoises, and a little while before the war a Norwegian company came here to deal with the matter. The war suspended their operations, but they have now here four whaling vessels properly equipped with gun harpoons and the latest devices, and they have established a station on shore where the captured whales are dealt with in the usual manner. The interests, as stated, are Norwegian, but the company is nominally Spanish and the ships fly the Spanish flag. This is a curious development, whaling from Algeciras. The enterprise promises well.

Apart from this there is little movement at Algeciras, except what is caused by the vast numbers of tourists, chiefly American and English who come this way, the disposition increasing to avoid rail journeys as much as possible and make Algeciras a jumping-off point. Yet even in this matter all the enterprise is British. Across the bay in La Linea, and it is currently reported that La Linea is doing well, and certainly in various ways is showing more enterprise than Algeciras. Why? When the question is put respectfully to the people of this place, their answer is that after all La Linea is in closer conjunction with Gibraltar than Algeciras, for there is only the

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASE

Special for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Unemployment is decreasing as indicated in the report of the Family Welfare Society, showing that, of the number of new cases coming under it in April, 100 were traceable to unemployment, as against 233 in January, the peak.

## CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

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### Women's New Strap Slippers,

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- in gray suede
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The sketch shows the simple, very smart style of these strap slippers. The soles are of medium weight, so that the slippers are most desirable to wear for informal dress occasions, as well as with the lighter modes of summer.

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Constantly arriving are the new low shoes, whose favor for summer is established. They are of superior quality, at prices moderate for footwear of this type. \$8.50 to \$15 pair.

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### Yesterday and Today

Our forefathers of then put their savings in a trunk. It paid no interest and had to be watched.

You can put your savings in our bank, where it will earn compound interest and we shall do the watching. Start with \$1 or more.

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## LOW WAGES ISSUE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Labor Accepts Challenge of Liberal Premier, Mr. Barwell, to Exploit the Issue Along Political Lines Until It Is Adjusted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Lower wages was one of the leading issues of the election campaign in South Australia. With a prompt appreciation of political strategy, if not necessarily of economic logic, the Labor Party took up the challenge of the Liberal Premier, Mr. Barwell, that reduced rates would have to be accepted if industries were to carry on, and made "low wages" the warning slogan of the fight.

The steamboats, which are affairs of business more than of pleasure, leave every day for Ceuta and Tangier at six or seven o'clock in the morning, and about the same time the big automobiles start lumbering off with their loads of passengers for Tarifa and Cadiz, which is some 60 miles away. There is no railway between Algeciras and Cadiz, two most important places, and it is this regular auto service comprising what are in effect auto diligences, that unites the two and enables people to use this route for connection with Seville instead of the other one by rail through Bobadilla, which is two or three times longer in distance than it ought to be. You may fly from Algeciras to Seville in less than an hour—and the military people sometimes do it—but by the train it is a matter of the whole of a long day.

So is the case of Algeciras curious.

### HOLLAND WILL AID CONSTRUCTION PLAN

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Dutch citizens will cooperate with Americans interested in the work of rebuilding France in contributing for the construction of a model town at Pinon, Aisne, France, according to an announcement made by Gorton James, executive secretary of the American Committee of La Renaissance de Cite. Referring to the plan of building the town to demonstrate the best methods of reconstruction which could be used in the other destroyed communities, Mr. James says that "the help from the Netherlands emphasizes the international character of Pinon, which will foster the development of city planning and community progress, not only in France, but throughout the civilized world."

### SUBMARINES GOING TO PACIFIC FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Nine new submarines, R-1 to R-8 inclusive, and the R-10, are under orders to leave the Norfolk Navy Yard for San Diego soon, according to word received from the flagship New Mexico. The new under-sea boats, the most powerful of their type in the world, will bring the total number of warships and auxiliaries attached to the Pacific fleet to 206. This is exclusive of the squadrons of submarines, mine layers and mine sweepers stationed in Hawaiian waters and of the dozen new destroyers that are yet to be placed in commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

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BOSTON, Massachusetts—Unemployment is decreasing as indicated in the report of the Family Welfare Society, showing that, of the number of new cases coming under it in April, 100 were traceable to unemployment, as against 233 in January, the peak.

the war period, but we were always sure of ultimate success and a victorious peace. But for us now, internal strife. We find ourselves involved in a never-ending series of industrial upheavals. Strike follows strike with regularity. Capital and Labor are antagonistic, when cooperation between the two is essential to the full development of the country's resources which alone can bring us the progress and prosperity we all yearn for. What will be the ultimate result of this conflict no one can predict."

"Although," proceeded the Premier, "this State has been almost free from strikes or industrial disturbances, we have suffered, and are still suffering considerably from the effects of strikes elsewhere."

"The absolutely uncompromising attitude of the government with regard to direct action has had most-satisfactory results. Direct action by any of our employees is met by instant dismissal, and a refusal to reemploy the offender in any branch of the government service. The industrial code passed by Parliament last session is generally acknowledged to be one of the best pieces of industrial legislation in the world. It has attracted notice and favorable comment not only in the other Australian States, but also from America. It is not anticipated that any new industrial legislation will be necessary during the term of the coming Parliament. It is the aim of the government to do all in its power to bring about a better understanding between Capital and Labor, without which the full and proper development of the potential resources of the country is improbable."

### Government's Duty Defined

For the first time for many years, the Premier explained, South Australia was now face to face with the problem of widespread unemployment. That had come about as the result of the serious fall in the world's price for metals, and strikes. The government was being urged to provide work for men out of employment, or, failing that, to supply money for the relief of men and their families. While the government sympathized fully with all those who were out of work through no fault of their own, and who could not get work, and while it recognized a duty to assist such people, it would not give assistance which would amount either directly or indirectly to financing a strike. As regards mining operations on the Peninsula, the stand the government took was that if the company was prepared to carry on its operation without profit or with small profits during the present period of stress in Australia, the men should be prepared to cooperate, although that might mean the acceptance for a time of a wage less than that fixed by the agreement entered into when the price of copper was abnormally high.

The Premier said that in another Australian state at present a Labor Government was spending at the rate of considerably more than £100,000 a year in the relief of the unemployed, including waterside workers who were out of work as a direct result of the stevedores strike. Such a policy could never be countenanced by a Liberal

Government. They would never agree to assist any man who could get work but for an existing strike which he and his fellow-workers could terminate. On the other hand, the government would continue to take all steps to relieve genuine distress as a result of unavoidable employment.

### Moderate Labor Silent

"The trouble in Australia," continued the Premier, "is that the extremists of the Labor Party always seem to work their way to the top; the moderates of the party never get a chance. They are pushed into the background and kept there. You never hear them raising their voices against a strike. The moderates of the Labor Party are either not allowed to speak, or they are afraid to do so. Labor in Australia is controlled absolutely by the Trades Hall. By their pledges, Labor legislators have to obey the dictates of the Labor conference or council."

"In South Australia, by the adoption of the card system of voting at these gatherings, there is one man who represents the largest union, and he has only to get a seconder to dictate and control the whole policy of a Labor government. Should Labor get into power the State would be under dictatorship. During strikes I have had men come and ask me to protect them against their revolutionary leaders."

The reply of the Labor Party to the Premier's remarks on the seriousness of the industrial position is that, "In Australia we are beset with exploitation by combines and honorable understandings, and as a result we have industrial unrest with periodical dislocation of industry." The Labor leader contends that the various commissions which have investigated the cause of high prices in Australia have proved conclusively that manufacturers and distributors have taken advantage of circumstances to enrich themselves at the expense of the people.

## POLISH WOMEN NOT ALLOWED TO VOTE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—Colonel Chardigny, chief of the mission delegated by the League of Nations to Vilna, experienced an unpleasant incident in connection with the women's movement. The colonel refused to admit women to vote on the question of the plebiscite in Vilna. The Vilna women, who are known for their patriotic Polish feeling, were highly indignant at this, all the more so as the right to vote had not only been granted to women in Poland, but several women are delegates to the Diet.

In view of this, a delegation waited upon Colonel Chardigny, but as they, for some unforeseen reason, arrived half an hour late, the colonel made this the excuse for refusing to receive them. This act roused the women to a high pitch and they gave vent to their feelings by arranging a demonstration against him at the railway station before his departure. The unfortunate delegate had to beat an ignominious retreat, and ran from carriage to carriage to get out of the women's way.

## ITALIAN LABOR IS SEEKING CONTROL

Several Industries Under Consideration in Workers' Special Conference Held at Milan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MILAN, Italy.—At a special conference of the Italian General Confederation of Labor held at Milan recently, the situation in several industries was considered, and a program was unanimously adopted which included the following:

1. Establishment of workers' control over industrial, commercial, agricultural, and banking undertakings, including the regulation of the engagement and dismissal of staff.

2. Reduction of the rate of interest of the national debt to 1 per cent, with compensation to public institutions, such as savings banks, for loss thus caused.

3. Immediate or gradual socialization of industry, of land, and of house property, with the issue of bonds bearing a maximum of 1 per cent interest.

According to the report of the "Avanti" the following measures were considered immediately applicable:

1. The temporary reduction of hours of labor, on condition that the State guarantees to partially employed workers unemployment benefit corresponding to that which totally unemployed workers would have received had not the reduction of working hours enabled them to be partially employed.

2. The distribution of supplementary relief to all unemployed, without prejudice to the benefit to which they are entitled as regular insurance contributors, this benefit to be increased in view of the fact that it is disproportionately paid by workers and employers.

3. The establishment and execution of public works on a large scale to be intrusted to workers' cooperative organizations, the necessary funds to be guaranteed by supplementary measures which may be adopted in the event of public calamity.

In order to combat the special crisis which exists in the building trades, the conference adopted a resolution providing for the execution of a plan for public works, the taxing of raw materials in proportion to the cost of production, and the requisitioning of establishments and workshops which have closed down, the direction of which should be intrusted to workers' cooperative organizations.



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## TRADE CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS

National Association of Manufacturers Host to Envoys of Practically All Nations Represented in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National Association of Manufacturers inaugurated the first conference of ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives on world trade on the second day of its twenty-sixth annual convention yesterday with a remarkable gathering of the diplomatic representatives of practically all nations now sending accredited envoys to the United States. Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador, opened the proceedings and acted as chairman of the opening session.

He spoke especially of the need for immediate development of trade with the United States, calling attention to the fact that the trade between France and the United States, with its area greater than all of Europe during the past year, was only half as much as the trade of France with Belgium, which is about the size of Maryland. He stated that recently, however, the balance of trade had been distinctively in favor of France, indicating a better condition.

The Ambassador of Brazil, Augusto Cochrane de Alencar, spoke of the need of personal representation in Brazil of the business men of the United States, if they wished to retain even their present share of Brazilian trade. Other countries were now entering the field, who were more familiar with conditions there. He called attention to the recent attitude of many South American governments toward the emergency tariff set as indicating an intention to isolate the United States from foreign markets.

### Chinese Trade on Increase

"A comparison of some figures of the last few years would indicate the expansion of Sino-American trade," said Juning C. Suez, Chinese consul in New York. "In 1913, China bought from America imports valued at some \$21,500,000, and sold to her exports valued at \$35,000,000; in 1916, \$25,000,000 and \$71,500,000 respectively; in 1918, \$52,500,000 and \$110,000,000 respectively. From this it is apparent that the Sino-American trade is on the increase in the constant ratio of one to two of the exports of our respective countries, and the increase is approximately two and one-half times in round figures."

"Whether or not the American manufacturers retain and increase this large and valuable trade depends upon the energy and skill with which they pursue it. Conditions are all in their favor. American prestige and Chinese good will are in the ascendant."

### Troubles Superficial

"China's special troubles are superficial—no more than election campaigns in this country. So-called internal strife exists only on paper. The adverse situation in the financial market is due to the vagaries of exchange. China has to undergo the period of after-war readjustment. The famine situation is now well in hand; the new crops are promising; the period of trade depression and business stagnation is fast passing; there should be plenty of business ahead. Our families need homes to live in; our cities require public utilities; our railroads need tracks and equipment; and infant industries demand modern machines; our country calls for better means of communication and transportation; our people need food and clothing. Our needs may be multiplied ad infinitum."

"I would urge you to form and conduct an organized movement, based upon cooperation—cooperation among members of the same industries; cooperation between industry and finance; cooperation among all manufacturers; cooperation between business interests and government—all for the express purpose of carrying out a systematic and thorough study of Chinese conditions, marketing facilities, national characteristics, tastes and whims, and of devising ways and means to expand the China trade."

### Conditions in Italy

Senator Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Italian Ambassador to the United States, discussed the present state of the industries of his country. Italy had been affected by the world-wide crisis, he said, but because it had not been so completely industrialized as other countries, owing to its lack of mineral oils, fuel and metals, and depended more largely upon its agricultural development, the crisis had not been so acutely felt in Italy as in the purely industrial countries. However, he said, his country had indubitably felt the effects of conditions that so adversely affected the industrialized countries.

"In analyzing Italy, we must consider the heavy taxes imposed by the government and patriotically borne by the Italian people in order to meet the obligations resulting from the war (which, although fought in common with the Allies, its material advantages were not extended to Italy) and in order to reach the national financial budget and reduce the circulation of paper currency."

### Industries Sound

"Notwithstanding, excepting the industries which were overdeveloped during the war for its needs, the Italian industries are sound and able to stand well enough the crisis which is upsetting the entire world. Italy is able to face this crisis without any need for foreign help or credits, generally not considered necessary. The

Italian industries are looking for the possibility and facility to dispose of their goods, but they are hindered by the protective measures adopted by other countries, the allied countries included."

"Business relations between the United States and Holland have been solidly established," said W. H. de Beaufort, chargé d'affaires for the Netherlands. "They are confirmed by the most cordial relations between the two governments based on recognition of each country's autonomy in its own territory and by those general principles now universally accepted according to which foreign capital and foreign merchants are always welcome."

## ONTARIO TO CONSERVE NATURAL GAS SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHATHAM, Ontario—Careful figuring by experts employed by the Ontario Government indicates that there are about 70,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas in the Tilbury field, one of the largest and most important in the Province. The test, one of several made throughout the Province at the behest of the government, has been made very thorough, and the estimate is not reached by guesswork but by open flow measurement of the several wells. When it is calculated that the Tilbury field sold only 5,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas last year, it appears reasonable to suppose that there is sufficient remaining for the next 12 or 15 years at least. The gas experts, however, state they will recommend to the government that strict conservation of the supply be enjoined upon the consumers.

The government is commencing the survey of the natural gas fields of the Province, most of them lying in western Ontario, announced that the object was to discover to what extent economy must be practiced in order that fullest use might be made of the fields, as well as to ascertain a fair rate of charge to the consumer, so that extension of the gas producing business might be encouraged. During the last year or two restrictions have been applied by the government gas commissioners, both upon the domestic users and the manufacturers.

It was the consensus of judgment that, on account of the difficulty of getting a supply of bituminous coal the supply of natural gas should be conserved as much as possible for the manufacturer; and to this end the use of gas for heating of homes and public buildings was for a time forbidden altogether. It is now announced, however, that in the Tilbury fields and other fields of the Province there is sufficient gas to supply both industries and domestic users, if proper care is taken to prevent waste.

The more importance is attached to this announcement in view of the fact that commissioners investigating the fuel supply of the Dominion have given it as their opinion that the coal fields of Canada are too far removed from the main industries, and that this constitutes the main fuel problem. With western Ontario, however, natural gas provides relief, and is considered to be an important item in the solution of the difficulty. With conservation the present fields may be eked out, and with new exploitation encouraged by the fixing of a rate fair to the consumer and producer alike, development will proceed apace and new fields will still further meet the situation general throughout the province by reason of coal scarcity and difficulty of obtaining this fuel from the United States at a profitable figure.

Only a few of the wells in the western Ontario fields have been found to stand from one floor to two floors lower than those of Hart Lane, and thus adding to the sense we learn to cherish, that we are in an eurye of our own. Passers-by are few, since neither the way up the stairs nor away from the park is popular, save with youthful citizens on Sunday or holiday mornings. For this reason those who come to see us in any capacity are known and their visits numbered and their individual characteristics gain a measure of appreciation that they must lack in the larger streets.

Take Mr. Smith, the postman, for example. For all that he is a government employee and wears a uniform at work, we know all about him and he is our friend. We sympathize in his interest in automobiles and their repair, and when he tells us of a burn-over car that he has bought and made like new and sold at a modest profit, we are almost as pleased as when he brings us a thick letter on a Monday morning. Moreover, we know that he is a dependable chauffeur for an evening's ride in summer, to take us in his own car, or, if we are so fortunate, to drive ours. Nor does this denote any leaning away from his

## HART LANE

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

What a delightful morning it is, to be sure! Rainy and chill, but the ash-man and the garbage-man have both arrived before it is yet 9 o'clock, and that is a constellation much to be appreciated in a far corner of a big American city. Gossip from down-stairs relates that the garbage-man is new to his trade, or at least to this portion of the route, and that he is not the even-tempered individual who was wont to appear with his good-natured courtesy the wrath aroused by his delayed appearance.

But he of the ash barrel is the same delightful Hibernian we have learned to expect with what might be called "infrequent regularity." According to the rules of his trade, he and his apprentice will carry your barrels without protest up the steep incline of the walk to the street, but if they have to intrude so much as a foot over your threshold to obtain the barrels, a "tip" is required, by city ordinance. Therefore the tactful householder forgets at least once in so often to have his barrels ready, and jovial Larry pockets the resultant quarter with indulgent appreciation. This morning, not yet realizing that she was doubly blessed, the lady of the house expressed to Larry her longing that the long-absent garbage-man would come. "Sure, ma'am," responded Larry gallantly, "here he is now himself, all comely! You'll have full satisfaction this week!"

Doubtless on a large thoroughfare the arrival of the ash-man is not an affair of the day. But it is so on Hart Lane, and so are the arrivals of the grocery boy, the iceman, the two milkmen, the big department store van from down town, and even the three visits daily of Mr. Smith, the postman. For Hart Lane is a refuge of modest and homely interests, a lovely and little frequented niche in a somewhat dingy corner of a large city. One block long, of 10 comfortable houses, it rests upon the edge of a large park at one end and at the other culminates in a long flight of stone steps that lead down to the next cross street below. The end of the street, therefore, looks out under a big elm tree over the roofs of many houses, above chimneys that in the fall and winter days lend the whole vista a delightful smoky veil. On either side the longer streets leading down from the park decline

official duties, either, for few postmen are out earlier and surely none is out later on his route, and it is a hard route, too, all up-hill and down-dale as it is.

Rather does Mr. Smith intertwine his human interests intricately among these official duties. At one time the lady of the house had seen him descend from the veranda of No. 5, and inquired, had the R's returned? "Well, no," Mr. Smith admitted; "but you see they've been away south so long I just look in there every day or so, to see that everything is all right."

"Nothing today," he calls reassuringly to the lady of the house, just

do is to try a dozen of these delectable bananas. "No? No? No! Tony is incensed. Business demands that he shall not express all his feelings to his customer, but he is incensed all the same. Here, on this fine morning when all the world is buying fruit, he has tolled down this one-way street almost to its end, just to offer of his best to you, and you, careless of the gift at your feet, refuse all—oranges, grapefruit, bananas. "Nice tangerine—little orange—vera sweet!" pleads Tony for the last time. "No? Three-for ten? No? No? No! "All right!" And he stamps down the walk and up the street with those which tend to benefit humanity.

Coincident with the issue of this plea the Constitutional Liberty League, an organization which has been conducting a campaign for ultimate defeat of the Volstead Act, is advertising for protests against a measure which is designed to do nothing more than harmonize the Massachusetts law with the federal law and permit the proper enforcement of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Such is the character of the advertisement, however, that leaders in the movement for the state enforcement law say that it will react in favor of the measure.

## SOCIETIES UNITE IN PLEA FOR DRY LAW

More Than a Dozen Prominent Massachusetts Organizations Give Their Indorsement to State Enforcement Measure

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than a dozen prominent Massachusetts organizations have united in a plea to the state Senate for favorable action on the state prohibition enforcement measure which was reported by the committee on legal affairs and passed by the House last week. These organizations represent hundreds of thousands of loyal men and women who have observed the beneficial effects of the prohibition amendment and who are desirous of placing Massachusetts among the states which stand not only for law and order but a type of citizenship which cannot be influenced by any other considerations than those which tend to benefit humanity.

The plea points out that the measure includes the following sections and provisions which were eliminated in House Bill 1612 because they are not in accord with Massachusetts practice and procedure. Each year futile votes would be taken at city and town elections on the question of granting 2.75 per cent beer licenses when every one knows that such beer cannot be legally manufactured or sold. The substitute is a mere sham—unworthy of the favorable consideration of the Massachusetts Senate and avoids the real issue of honest enforcement."

The plea points out that the measure has the unqualified indorsement of the following organizations: Family Welfare Society, Business Men's Committee to Support the Eighteenth Amendment, Churchmen's Union of Greater Boston, and the Methodist Episcopal Social Union, Massachusetts Federation of Churches, Unitarian Temperance Society, Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Boston League of Women Voters, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Boston Federation of Women's Clubs, Parent-Teacher Association of Massachusetts, Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., and Women's Committee, Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

**NEW ZEALAND PREMIER SAILS**  
NEW YORK, New York—The Rt. Hon. William F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, sailed yesterday on the Carmania for London to attend the imperial conference of the British dominions.

ingly to the lady of the house, just leaving as he is yet across the street. "Just bills and circulars; nothing interesting." But when the interesting mail comes, he is as pleased as any, and a registered packet with foreign postage or a huge valentine directed to the youngest member of the family is almost enough to make him set down his bag and wait. Extremely popular with the youngest member of the family is Mr. Smith, as are also others whose semi-official visits we have learned to watch for.

Among these is Louis. Somewhere, probably, is a small farmer, but we see him and have come to know him through his proprietorship of an itinerant green-vegetable wagon. In appearance a bandit at the least, he is of most kindly and gentle disposition, as witness his wagon, often more thickly clustered with children than with vegetables and fruit. But he is proud, is Louis. He is none of these brazen-throated street-shooters. The proprietor of a light wagon, and unless you are an old friend that is all. If you are not at the door, you must patronize some lesser vegetable man. An old acquaintance, however, will ring your bell lightly and await smiling, to wave a casual hand waggonward in explanation of his presence. Nothing today? Hardly has your instant expression conveyed the thought, than he has bowed an "Aw right!" and is off.

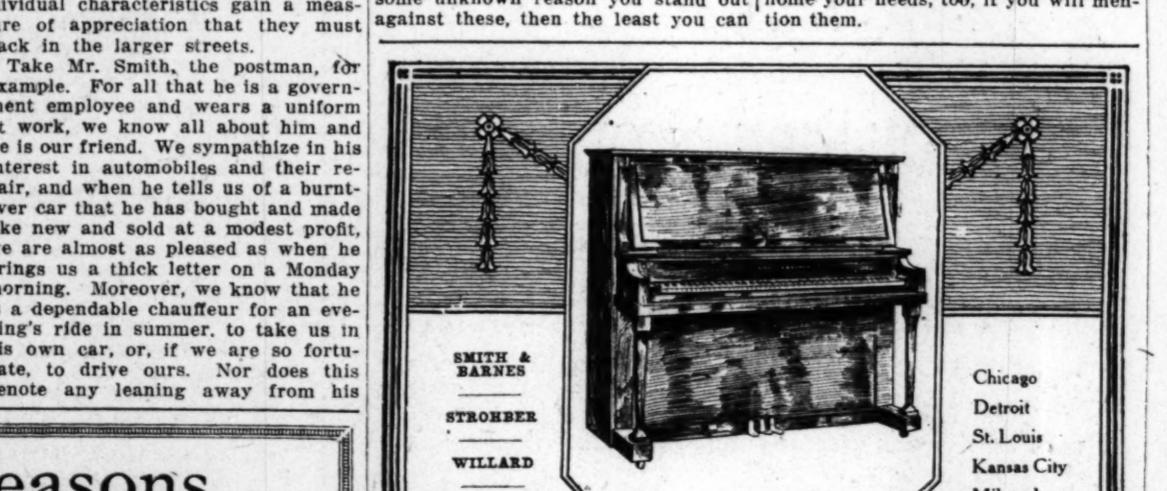
What he has, if it is not up to your standard in his estimation, you cannot persuade him to sell. Old Hart Laners say that while Louis has been making this route, he has brought out from Greece and educated here a squad of small brothers, who have grown up as American citizens. What a host of friends must line his daily path! And the children all know him. Occasionally big, half-grown boys greet him most affectionately, evidently in remembrance of earlier days of "rides" and of errands run for "payment in kind" out of Louis' apple crates.

A sharp contrast to tall, princely Louis is Tony, the little fruit man, who appears stockily with his handcart at odd times in the week, with a sharp cry that sounds like "Hipe!"

Tony has no pride of profession, unless it be to sell out his cart at the earliest possible moment. He is ingratiating, insinuating. If you do not care for oranges, you will surely demand his grapefruit, and if for some unknown reason you stand out against these, then the least you can

lack in the larger streets.

In the era of the apartment house Hart Lane is a place to learn again the amenities of neighborliness, to acquire the homely, gracious habit of sharing your latest marmalade with the family next door, and receiving a taste of the new dessert just discovered across the street. The neighbor's Ford that is just starting down town to the big market will gladly bring home your needs, too, if you will mention them.



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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## PROBLEMS OF WOOL INDUSTRY IN WORLD

Demand That Formerly Over-balancing Supply Has Decreased Until Accumulations Result in Price Difficulties

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England.—Before the war the production of wool just about balanced the world's consumption, although it had been noted that for some years there had been a tendency for consumption to increase and the production of wool to decline. This, however, was more noticeable in regard to the finest merino wools, and it was largely accounted for by the development of the frozen mutton trade and the consequent increase in the number of dual purpose or cross-bred sheep.

When a departmental committee of the Board of Trade inquired into the wool textile trade in 1918, they reported that the shortage of merino wools had been intensified by the enormous increase in the American consumption, due (a) to the placing of wool on the free list of imports into the United States by the Tariff Act of 1913, and (b) to the enhanced purchasing power of the United States resulting from the war. The departmental committee clearly anticipated a great scarcity of wool after the war, being of the opinion that huge supplies of raw material would be required by the devastated countries in order to rehabilitate their industries.

## Countries Unable to Buy

That opinion was quite sound up to point; what the committee failed to foresee—and what most people failed to appreciate—was that the devastated countries of Europe would not be in a position to finance their requirements, and that is the rock upon which all forecasts of the wool market have been wrecked. At the present moment Europe is badly in need of raw material and supplies of cloth, but on account of the utterly demoralized exchanges the would-be buyers are unable to purchase the goods. This factor has been operating for several months; indeed, ever since the end of the war, and so instead of there being a great scarcity of wool, there is an overwhelming supply.

The question of importance is: Who will hold and finance these huge stocks? It has been estimated that at the present rate of disposing of wool at the public auctions, there will be something like 4,500,000 bales to call upon next winter, and it is obvious that both growers and users must view the position with grave anxiety. Moreover, owing to the restricted consumption—most mills in the United Kingdom only working two or three days a week—the stocks of raw material are steadily accumulating, for the wool is growing all the time.

The course of trade at the recent colonial wool sales in London has shown that buyers are prepared to buy limited quantities of wool provided they can get it at a price which will enable them to turn it over at a profit, but it is alleged on behalf of the growers that these prices are unremunerative to them, and it is stated that medium and low crossbreds are being sold at prices below the cost of production. Some time ago it was stated that certain growers in South America were prepared to give the wool away if some one would relieve them of it, and it is now stated on the authority of one of the biggest brokers in this country that some New Zealand growers are willing to let anyone have their low crossbred wool if they will pay for the expense of shearing and carriage to the coast. The sheep, of course, must be shorn, but today's prices do not cover that cost.

## Fall "Must Be Stopped"

A few weeks ago Sir Arthur Goldfinch, late director-general of raw materials and the present chairman of the London board of the British Australian Wool Realization Association, announced that "the rot in wool values must be stopped," and he hinted that the association would refuse to sell if buyers would not give better prices.

It now looks as though that policy is to be put into operation. The association has fixed selling reserves at 20 to 30 per cent above the prices recently ruling at the auctions, with the result that buyers have refused to bid and the association's wool has all been withdrawn. But there is still plenty of wool not controlled by the association, and apparently the holders are prepared to sell at current values. In this connection it may be mentioned that the banks have had something to say about the holding up of supplies. They have already advanced considerable sums to growers, and they now assert that their money must come round and that holders must sell. In the course of a few weeks the banks will be called upon to help finance the new clip, and they naturally insist upon the old wool accounts being cleared.

It almost looks as though the British Australian Wool Realization Association will have to hold their wool for an indefinite period, or else meet the market and accept current prices. If they decide upon the former course, it will clear the way for holders of "free" wool, who may thereby be expected to benefit, but the fact remains that the tremendous stocks of old wool will still be in existence and they will continue to exercise a demoralizing influence upon trade. What the outcome will be no one can foresee, but the one thing that does seem certain is that there can be no real improvement in wool prices until the demand for fabrics increases and the world's textile machinery runs something like normal.

## CITY OF WARSAW TO ISSUE BONDS

Arrangements Complete for Loan of 1,000,000,000 Marks Paper, Equal to \$1,400,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK. Now arrangements for the issue of a loan of 1,000,000,000 marks paper, equal to \$1,400,000, to the City of Warsaw, have been completed. Contracts have been signed in Warsaw by the Shottland Syndicate, cooperating with Stora & Company, Inc., of New York. The Polish Government stands behind the agreement, an important provision of which forbids the export or sale abroad of any other municipal bonds for one year.

This issue is quite a novelty in the financing of new European states. The bonds, which are to be sold in lots of 10,000, 50,000 and 100,000 marks, bear 5 per cent interest and are to run 50 years, though redeemable at the option of the municipality after 10 years. They are to be secured by city property, markets, tramways, gasworks, etc., the pre-war value of which is estimated at \$48,000,000. The entire debt of Warsaw, including the present issue, is a little over \$3,000,000 at present exchange rates. The money raised is to be spent in the United States on foodstuffs, agricultural machinery, etc.

The bonds carry a speculative attraction that depends almost entirely on the future movement of exchange rates. While the interest and principal of last year's patriotic loan are payable in dollars, the new securities are mark bonds and to holders here values diminish or increase, according to exchange fluctuations. They are to be sold somewhat over par at the current rate of exchange.

## LONDON MARKETS GENERALLY HARD

LONDON, England.—A more optimistic view as to prospects for an early ending of the strike of the British coal miners, which has been on since April 1, led to a hard tone generally in the stock exchange markets yesterday.

Although yesterday was the first session of the exchange since last Friday, Whitmonday being a bank holiday, trading was not brisk, but the feeling was considerably better.

The oil department was the most active and values gained ground. Shell Transport & Trading was 6 1/2 and Mexican Eagle 6%.

Consols for money, 47%; Grand Trunk, 4%; De Beers, 11 1/2%; Rand Mines, 2%; bar silver, 33 1/2% per ounce; money 5 1/2 per cent, discount rates—short bills 5 1/2 per cent; three months bills 5% to 11-1/2 per cent.

## FINANCIAL AID TO COTTON EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States War Finance Corporation, besides its recently approved advance of \$2,000,000, to assist in the export of cotton to warehouses in foreign ports, has advanced \$1,600,000 against cotton already exported, it is announced.

The advances have been approved to finance the exportation of cotton from American interior points and American ports under contracts calling for shipments from October to December. This financing is expected to assist in maintaining adequate stocks near the points of consumption and thereby facilitate business.

The distributing points to which the cotton has been consigned are Liverpool, Havre, Trieste, Genoa, Venice, and Bremen. Cotton consigned to the near-by mills, and also to mills in the interior of France and Alsace-Lorraine, as well as in Switzerland. Cotton to the Italian ports will be distributed to Italian and Austrian mills. Cotton warehoused in Bremen will be distributed to Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, and Sweden.

## IRREGULAR TREND IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Price movements were uncertain in yesterday's sluggish stock market, the firmness of money provoking further occasional pressure against the usual leaders. Coppers, motors, shippings and tractors were the stabilizing features of the last hour, taking the place of oils and steels. Pan-American Petroleum, with three points, was the day's greatest gainer, while Studebaker, Central Leather and Famous Players also were strong. Call money was firm at 7 per cent. Sales totaled \$91,500 shares.

The market closed firm: Steel 83 1/2, up 5/8; Studebaker 81 1/2, up 2 1/2%; Central Leather 41%, up 1 1/2%; Mexican Petroleum 148%, off 2%; Utah 57, up 1 1/2%.

## JAPANESE STEEL RAIL ORDER

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States Steel Products Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has received an order for 6,000 tons of rails from Japan. An inquiry for 10,000 tons of rails is in the market from the Argentine Government, on which bids will be submitted on Thursday, and there are two inquiries from China which call for a total of 15,000 tons of rails.

## BIG WOOL SALE

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The American Farm Bureau Federation reports one sale of \$1,100,000 pounds of wool to a large eastern mill, the biggest single sale since the wool pool was formed.

## SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Activity in Popular Footwear Continues Fairly Good—Hide Prices Strengthen and Conditions Improve in That Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK. Now the Boston shoe market for the past week showed an activity which, though not large, was in a way satisfactory, especially to those making popular footwear. Reports from the western shoe centers are fairly good, with an improving trend. Buyers are operating carefully, and prices go unquestioned, as it is apparent that deflation has struck its drooping limit.

Southern shoe merchants seem to have met with some favorable changes, as they are placing a few orders, though rather ordinary in size.

In New England the list of active factories is increasing, but those producing men's semi-dress McKay shoes, of standard patterns, and children's turned footwear are still in the rut of inertia. The demand for serviceable, stylish shoes is 90 per cent of the total. As a matter of fact, the call for footwear, the chief merit of which is about 50 per cent of the machinery.

The leather goods market has not yet felt the effect of firmer leather conditions.

## Packer Hide Market

The following list of late sales in the packer hide market is of more than ordinary significance:

cts. cts.  
6,000 April Colorado steers..... 9 32  
12,000 April Colorado steers..... 9 32  
9,000 April light native cattle..... 12 36  
2,500 April butts brand..... 10 23  
3,000 April butts brand steers..... 10 23  
14,000 April butts brand steers..... 11 33  
1,500 April heavy Texas steers..... 11 33  
11,000 April branded cows..... 9 31  
10,000 Feb.-March native steers..... 10 35  
9,000 April light native cattle..... 12 36  
8,000 April light native cattle..... 8 35  
1,500 Mar.-Apr. light native cows..... 8 35  
2,000 Feb.-Mar. light native cows..... 8 35  
6,000 Jan.-Mar.-Apr. 1'n cows..... 9 35

Comparing these prices with those of early April an advance of from 1 to 2 cents may be seen. But the strongest feature is the advance obtained between sales. Furthermore, the surplus of hides pulled off prior to January 1 has been materially reduced; offers to duplicate orders, therefore, were turned down at rising figures, which fact gives a decidedly strong one.

With the winter stock well reduced and quality improving weekly it is fair to presume that the late spring hides will be held at better figures, for hide prices have during the past three months ruled too low compared with kindred commodities.

It is hoped, however, that the packers will be conservative in their quotations, as the demand for leather has not entered the active stage, so anything beyond equitable figures tanners will resume buying for actual needs only.

## Leather Markets

Irrespective of what shoe conditions may be, all varieties of leather are firm in price, and some grades of upper leather are selling at an average advance of 5 cents per foot.

So leather quotations show no material changes, but they are very firm with an upward swing apparent. Hemlock tannage, No. 1 overweight, is selling at 36 cents. Heavy Union backs, tannery run, are quite active at 50 cents to 55 cents, bends moving freely at 60 cents. Oak sole leather tanners report business conditions as much improved, with prices working up a bit on choice selections. Steer backs sold last week at 50 cents to 55 cents. Ex light steer backs 45 cents to 48 cents. Selected bends, H & M weights 80 cents, and oak sides 45 cents.

The Boston calfskin market is active on certain grades, regardless of the advances asked. The popular colors are found in the lighter shades, dark brown seeming to have had its day. Top grades have "sold up" to 60 cents, 50 cents and even 40 cents will get good leather.

Side upper leather is again on the move, an occasional large order being taken at confidential prices. Ordinary sized orders rule, however, prices for colored chrome sides ranging from 25 cents to 30 cents, odd lots as low as 20 cents. Black chrome is selling at 20 cents, prime sides as high as 28 cents. Buck finished sides are still in the list of sales, 30 cents to 50 cents quoted. Elk sides are offered at 27 cents, though 20 cents will buy a good light selection.

Paino goatskins, in the hair, took an additional jump last week, the top price, \$7.25, advancing to \$9 per dozen skins. Finished skins are held with extreme firmness, quotations being, for No. 1 80 cents, No. 2 60 cents to 70 cents; while prices slip, as does quality, until 20 cents is reached. Small Brazilian skins, choice lots, sold last week from 90 cents to \$1.00.

The market closed firm: Steel 83 1/2, up 5/8; Studebaker 81 1/2, up 2 1/2%; Central Leather 41%, up 1 1/2%; Mexican Petroleum 148%, off 2%; Utah 57, up 1 1/2%.

## NEW COAL COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York.—The new coal company which will operate the properties now owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad has been organized under the name of the Glenn Alden Coal Company, Inc., the stock of which will be offered to stockholders of the Lackawanna of record June 15, share for a total of 15,000 tons of coal.

## PITTSBURGH STEEL REPORT

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The Pittsburgh Steel Company, for the nine months ending March 31, 1921, shows net sales \$20,154,531, a decrease of \$38,102, and net profits, after writing down inventory to market price or cost and other adjustments, were \$1,233,766, an increase of \$233,363.

## BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

Remarkable Recovery Has Been Made Since War, According to Senior Trades Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—British trade with Australia has made a remarkable recovery since the war, says Mr. W. B. McGregor, senior Trades Commissioner in the Commonwealth, and he submits figures to prove it.

The pre-war level of British trade with Australia was 63 per cent. In 1918-19 it was 46.6 per cent, and in the following year it had risen to 64.2%. American trade had decreased from 29.3 in 1918-19 to 24.9 in 1919-20. Japanese trade, however, showed a more remarkable decrease in the same period, from 11 per cent to 5.3 per cent.

An approximate estimate for the six months ended December 31, 1920, showed that British competitive imports had increased to 67 per cent, Americans had decreased to 11 per cent, and Japanese were stationary at 5.4 per cent. For the year ended June 30, 1920, the competitive manufactured merchandise imported by Australia was valued at £70,059,869. Of the leather goods imported about 74 per cent came from America, as did about 50 per cent of the machinery.

"In Canada, generally speaking, weather conditions continue exceptionally mild, and considerable progress is being made in spring work," according to the official report.

"In France spring sowing is now well advanced, and crop prospects have been decided improved by heavy rains, the effects of the recent dry weather having practically disappeared.

"In Germany, favorable weather has facilitated restoration of the devastated territories of west Flanders, and farmers are working hard to put their land in proper condition.

Sowing in Germany

"Cultivation is being pushed forward actively in Germany, and field work for spring sowing has made much better progress than was the case last year. In the United Kingdom, the recent moist weather has put the soil into condition for cultivation and late seeding, but farm work has been so forward this season that there is probably only a small area still to be sown to wheat, though favorable weather should lead to some late sowing of various grains. From Russia favorable weather has facilitated restoration of the devastated territories of west Flanders, and farmers are working hard to put their land in proper condition.

The New York state controller, J. A. Wendell, will receive sealed bids for 100,000 bushels of wheat, standard time, June 9, for \$41,800,000 5 per cent tax-exempt bonds of the State of New York.

The United States Department of Labor reports that wholesale prices in April were 5 per cent less than in March and 43 per cent under April, 1920.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada will issue \$5,725,000 new stock to be offered holders of record May 31 at par in proportion of one share for every four shares then held.

The Eastman Kodak Company reports for 1920 net profits of \$18,566,211, the largest in the company's history.

Dillon Read & Co. announce that heavy oversubscriptions have been received on the United States of Brazil 20-year 8 per cent loan and that the books have been closed.

Entrances and clearances of French merchant ships at French ports during 1920 numbered 12,722, equaling 88 per cent of the pre-war traffic.

These ships carried 28 per cent of the total tonnage to and from French ports as against only 26 per cent in 1913.

The Peruvian Government has limited the annual interest charge on industrial loans to 12 per cent, and to 10 per cent on banking loans.

## DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH, quarterly of \$2.25, payable July 15 to stock of June 20. This increases the rate from 8 to 9% annually, as previously announced by the board.

BRANDAM HENDERSON, quarterly of 1 1/4% on common, payable June 1 to stock of May 1.

STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY quarterly of \$1.25 a share on common and \$1.75 a share, payable on preferred July 1 to stock of June 20.

STANDARD OIL OF OHIO, extra of \$1 a share in addition to regular quarterly of \$3 a share on common, both payable July 1 to stock of record May 27.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE, quarterly of \$5 a share on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 13.

PITTSBURGH, Youngstown - Astabula Railway, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable June 1 to stock of May 20.

NORTHERN PIPE LINE, semi-annual of \$5 a share, payable July 1 to stock of June 11.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER LIGHT, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable June

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## PURDUE VARSITY IS A WINNER

Defeats Northwestern University in Dual Track Meet Held at Evanston by 77 2-3 to 57 1-3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Purdue University defeated Northwestern University in a track meet at Evanston Saturday by 77 2-3 to 57 1-3. R. F. Miller '22 of Purdue was the highest point winner with 13, first place in the shot put and javelin throw and second in the discus throw. H. C. Blackwood '23 Northwestern, made 12 points in field events. Purdue won all three places in the one-mile and half-mile runs and won first place in nine out of fifteen events. In the 440-yard run R. C. Watson '22 won from Bernard Szold '23 in a close finish in the good time of 52s. J. D. Wootan '23 Northwestern, won both hurdle races. No records were broken and no relay race was run. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. A. Polak, Northwestern; J. R. Rohrer, Purdue, second; H. C. Grausnick, Northwestern, third. Time—10 2-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by J. R. Rohrer, Purdue; Bernard Szold, Northwestern, second; H. C. Grausnick, Northwestern, third. Time—22 2-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by R. C. Watson, Purdue; Bernard Szold, Northwestern, second; H. K. Young, Northwestern, third. Time—52s.

880-Yard Run—Won by R. L. Harrison, Purdue; C. C. Furnas, Purdue, second; M. G. Leverenz, Purdue, third. Time—2m. 34-4s.

One-Mile Run—Won by C. C. Furnas, Purdue; R. L. Harrison, Purdue, second; C. W. Goodman, Purdue, third. Time—4m. 31-4s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by C. W. Goodman, Purdue; J. F. Dye, Purdue, second; N. G. Miller, Northwestern, third. Time—10m. 11s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. D. Wootan, Northwestern; P. W. Ferrin, Northwestern, second; H. H. McGregor, Purdue, third. Time—13 2-5s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. D. Wootan, Northwestern; P. W. Ferrin, Northwestern, second; Grossman, Purdue, third. Time—13 2-5s.

Hammer Throw—Won by M. D. Pence, Purdue, 5ft. 8in.; H. H. Bendixon, Purdue; A. N. Young, Purdue, and P. K. Young, Northwestern, tied for second, 5ft. 6in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. C. Purdie, Purdue, 21ft. 4in.; M. W. Ferrin, Northwestern, 20ft. 10in.

Pole Vault—Won by R. W. Townley, Northwestern, 11ft. 8in.; O. F. Whitman, Purdue, second, 10ft. 8in.; D. C. Teal, Purdue, tied for second, 11ft.

Show Put—Won by R. F. Miller, Purdue, 40ft. 11 1/2in.; W. T. Townley, Northwestern, 40ft. 7 1/2in.; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, third, 38ft. 5in.

Hammer Throw—Won by H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, 11ft. 10in.; C. W. Clark, Purdue, second, 11ft. 7 1/2in.; H. J. Seelrich, Purdue, third, 9ft. 10in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, 12ft. 6in.; R. F. Miller, Purdue, second, 12ft. 3in.; R. W. Townley, Northwestern, third, 11ft. 11in.

Javelin Throw—Won by R. F. Miller, Purdue, 15ft. 2in.; K. W. Ringland, Northwestern, second, 14ft. 7in.; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, third, 14ft. 4in.

## ILLINOIS DEFEATS IOWA AT BASEBALL

### INTERCOLLEGiate CONFERENCE

COLLEGE	WON	LOST	P.C.
Illinois	8	0	1.000
Michigan	5	5	.565
Ohio State	4	2	.667
Wisconsin	4	2	.500
Purdue	3	3	.500
Indiana	2	5	.285
Iowa	1	4	.200
Chicago	1	6	.142

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—University of Illinois combined heavy hitting with brilliant defensive fielding to defeat University of Iowa, 5 to 2, in a Western Conference baseball game, Monday. The Conference leaders had little trouble downing the Hawkeyes, who threatened only in one inning and were able to get only four safe hits, one of these a scratch of C. L. Jackson's delivery. Jackson started the Illinois scoring in the third, when he hit for two bases and came home ahead of F. C. Dougherty's home run; J. E. Menz and H. H. McCurdy were infield outs, but O. H. Vogel followed with another drive for four bases, E. M. Hellstrom singled, and T. E. Johnson hit safely, but Hellstrom was caught at third for the final out of the inning. Illinois indulged this batting spate at the expense of E. F. Volmer, and when the Iowa pitcher showed up again in the fourth, D. C. Peden greeted him with a clean drive to center field. L. M. Becker came in as relief pitcher and kept the Illinois batters fairly well in hand thereafter, Becker's single, C. O. Michaelson's double and G. C. Locke's single scored two runs for Iowa in the fourth, but after that the Hawkeyes couldn't get a hit. P. J. Stewart, the Illinois third baseman, showed some spectacular fielding and the Illinois infield contributed a double play to help stop the Hawkeyes. An Iowa double play in the ninth halted the Illinois attack after the final run of the game had been scored. Frank Shimek played a great fielding game for Iowa. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9— R. H. E. Illinois ..... 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 — 5 2 2 Iowa ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 — 2 4 4

Batteries—Jackson and Dougherty; Volmer, Becker and Locke. Umpire—T. F. McFarland. Time—2h. 3m.

### MICHIGAN PITCHER IN SPLENDID FORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Pitcher Marshall Dieden of the University of Michigan held Ohio State University to one hit, Monday, in a Western Conference baseball game, and the Wolverines easily defeated the Buckeyes, 5 to 0. The only Ohio State hit was made by

R. T. Fesler in the seventh inning. Several hard-hit balls from the bats of Ohio hitters went straight at Michigan fielders. The Buckeyes played very poor baseball, all of Michigan's runs being aided by either bases on balls or errors. M. E. Griffith, who started in the box for Ohio, was unsteady and fielded his position poorly. W. C. Fish, who followed him, was in good form. Michigan took the lead in the first inning by two bases on balls and a single, netting one run. The Wolverines secured eight hits in the first four innings, and behind Dieder's pitching were never in danger. The Michigan pitcher relied chiefly on excellent control, as he did not strike out a single batsman. Michigan played perfect ball in the field. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9— R. H. E. Michigan ..... 1 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 — 5 1 2 Ohio State ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 1 2 Batteries—Dieder and Vick. Griffith, Fish and Huffman. Umpire—Schuler. Time—2h. 5m.

### PITTSBURGH LEADS NATIONAL STANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—In a dual meet featured by the establishment of a new American intercollegiate record for the javelin throw by E. C. Brede '21 of the University of Illinois, coach Harry Gillis, Illinois runners defeated the University of Michigan easily Saturday by a score of 83 to 52. After the first three races the result was never in doubt. Illinois scored slams in the one-mile, two-mile and the 220-yard low hurdles. Brede, who placed second at the recent University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, established the new record on his second year, eclipsing the old mark of 185ft., made by O. O. Majoris of the University of California.

The honor man of the meet were D. V. Alberts '21, Illinois, and W. M. Simmons '22, Michigan, both of whom captured two first places. Alberts in the high and broad jump, Simmons in the 100 and 220-yard dashes. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by W. H. Simmons, Michigan; J. S. Prescott, Illinois, second; C. G. Wetzel, Michigan, third. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by W. H. Simmons, Michigan; C. G. Wetzel, Michigan, second; D. E. Fielder, Illinois, third. Time—22 2-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by R. C. Watson, Purdue; Bernard Szold, Northwestern, second; H. K. Young, Northwestern, third. Time—52s.

880-Yard Run—Won by R. L. Harrison, Purdue; C. C. Furnas, Purdue, second; M. G. Leverenz, Purdue, third. Time—2m. 34-4s.

One-Mile Run—Won by C. C. Furnas, Purdue; R. L. Harrison, Purdue, second; C. W. Goodman, Purdue, third. Time—4m. 31-4s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by C. W. Goodman, Purdue; J. F. Dye, Purdue, second; N. G. Miller, Northwestern, third. Time—10m. 11s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. D. Wootan, Northwestern; P. W. Ferrin, Northwestern, second; H. H. McGregor, Purdue, third. Time—13 2-5s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. D. Wootan, Northwestern; P. W. Ferrin, Northwestern, second; Grossman, Purdue, third. Time—13 2-5s.

Hammer Throw—Won by M. D. Pence, Purdue, 5ft. 8in.; H. H. Bendixon, Purdue; A. N. Young, Purdue, and P. K. Young, Northwestern, tied for second, 5ft. 6in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by M. D. Pence, Purdue, 21ft. 4in.; M. W. Ferrin, Northwestern, 20ft. 10in.

Pole Vault—Won by R. W. Townley, Northwestern, 11ft. 8in.; O. F. Whitman, Purdue, second, 10ft. 8in.; D. C. Teal, Purdue, tied for second, 11ft.

Show Put—Won by R. F. Miller, Purdue, 40ft. 11 1/2in.; W. T. Townley, Northwestern, 40ft. 7 1/2in.; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, third, 38ft. 5in.

Hammer Throw—Won by H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, 11ft. 10in.; C. W. Clark, Purdue, second, 11ft. 7 1/2in.; H. J. Seelrich, Purdue, third, 9ft. 10in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, 12ft. 6in.; R. F. Miller, Purdue, second, 12ft. 3in.; R. W. Townley, Northwestern, third, 11ft. 11in.

Javelin Throw—Won by R. F. Miller, Purdue, 15ft. 2in.; K. W. Ringland, Northwestern, second, 14ft. 7in.; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, third, 14ft. 4in.

Score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9— R. H. E. Illinois ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9— R. H. E. Michigan ..... 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 — 5 1 2

Batteries—Alberts and Smith; Napier and Wingo. Umpires—Brennan and Emslie.

### CINCINNATI LOSES, 4 TO 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Cincinnati lost to New York yesterday in the eleventh inning. The score was 4 to 3. J. L. Barnes was chosen to pitch the final game of the series and held Cincinnati to nine hits. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9— R. H. E. Cincinnati ..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 3 9

Batteries—Oeschger and Krueger; Jones and Killifer. Umpires—Riggle and Moran.

### KANSAS STATE WINS ITS SECOND VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Kansas—After losing Monday's game to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh recovered and took yesterday's game, 6 to 4. Four of Pittsburgh's runs were made off William Hubbell in the fourth inning. The final score was 8 to 4. Joseph Oeschger Jr., pitching for Boston, was hit hard but steadied in the pinches. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9— R. H. E. Pittsburgh ..... 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 — 6 10 1 Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 — 4 12 5

Batteries—Glazier, Skid and Schmidt; Hubbell, Keenan and Peters. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

### MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The effective work in the pitches of Pitcher Frank Debolt '23 gave Washington University's baseball nine a 4-to-1 victory over the University of Missouri team in the third contest of the season between the two teams. Missouri took the first two games.

Although the visitors hit Debolt from time to time, they were unable to hit men on bases. However, the local collegian did not have the pitching honors to himself, sharing them with T. F. Ficklin '22, the Tiger pitcher. Ficklin allowed only four hits, two of which were of the infield variety. One of the safeties was a double in the second by Alonzo Finn '22, the Washington second baseman. Two local players were on base by virtue of a base on ball, an error, and a sacrifice hit, when he hit clearly to center, scoring the runners. He later scored on a sharp single by Traubel Burke '21. The game was replete with brilliant fielding plays, which cut off numerous prospective rallies. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9— R. H. E. Washington ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9— R. H. E. Missouri ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 0 3 9

Batteries—Barnes and Smith; Napier and Wingo. Umpires—Brennan and Emslie.

### PITTSBURGH WINS, 6 TO 4

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—After losing Monday's game to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh recovered and took yesterday's game, 6 to 4. Four of Pittsburgh's runs were made off William Hubbell in the fourth inning. The final score was 8 to 4. Joseph Oeschger Jr., pitching for Boston, was hit hard but steadied in the pinches. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9— R. H. E. Pittsburgh ..... 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 — 6 10 1 Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 — 4 12 5

Batteries—Glazier, Skid and Schmidt; Hubbell, Keenan and Peters. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

### KANSAS STATE WINS ITS SECOND VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana—Indiana University again went down to defeat Monday before the Waseda University baseball team of Tokyo, Japan 5 to 4. The visitors came to the front in the seventh when Ishii, third baseman, started a rally with a single. Asaiha singled and Tsuguchi sacrificed. Kato hit a single to left field and Ishii scored. Shita came in when Kubata

### NEW RECORD IN JAVELIN THROW

E. C. Brede, University of Illinois, Makes New College Mark for This Event—Illini Win Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—In a dual meet featured by the establishment of a new American intercollegiate record for the javelin throw by E. C. Brede '21 of the University of Illinois, coach Harry Gillis, Illinois runners defeated the University of Michigan easily Saturday by a score of 83 to 52. After the first three races the result was never in doubt. Illinois scored slams in the one-mile, two-mile and the 220-yard low hurdles. Brede, who placed second at the recent University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, established the new record on his second year, eclipsing the old mark of 185ft., made by O. O. Majoris of the University of California.

The Crimson got away to an early lead when they scored two in the first and one in the second. E. S. Dean '21 starred at the bat, making a two-run, two-base hit and a single out of four times up. J. C. Hendricks '21 also did well with the bat with two hits out of four times up. Kubata, the short

## MAJOR PROBLEMS FACING BUSINESS

Taxation, Transportation and Industrial Relations Discussed in Annual Report of President of Manufacturers' Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Three major problems, taxation, transportation and industrial relations, have recently confronted business development, and a constructive legislative treatment of international policies, taxation methods and railroad difficulties will go far toward hastening the return of the United States to a normal business basis according to Stephen C. Mason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, now holding its convention in this city. In his annual report Mr. Mason said in part:

"The great tax problem is that of raising an estimated maximum of \$2,000,000,000 annually by new taxes. Extensive study of the subject shows that this revenue can probably best be raised by a uniform tax on all sales of commodities. It is simple to administer by the government, easy to compute and pay by the concern. It is definite and enables the payer to exactly know the amount which it adds to the cost of doing business at the time of the transaction.

"By its very simplicity the sales tax makes it definitely evident to the consumer that the consumer will pay the tax.

Railroad Situation

"Railroad conditions may also be expected to receive the early attention of our federal lawmakers. In my opinion the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act of 1920 has more than justified its enactment in every respect.

"I believe the time has come when, if the railroads are to be efficiently and economically operated, in accordance with the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920, normal conditions of employment must be restored. The recent action of the Railroad Labor Board in decreasing the abrogation of the war-time national agreements unquestionably did much to clear the way for a practical solution of the labor problems of the railroads. It not only properly relieved the carriers from an unjust continuance of a war-time inflicted burden, but enables the railroad managers to deal directly with their own employees on a basis of their local circumstances and conditions.

"Within the past year the open shop basis of industrial relations has aroused a greater measure of public support and recognition than ever before. I believe that the great majority of employers will agree that in employment there should be no arbitrary discrimination against workers because of their membership or non-membership in any labor organization whose members execute lawful purposes through legitimate means.

### Open Door Department

"As a result of the many years during which our association has publicly stood for and advocated the principle, a flood of inquiries were received from every section of the country for data and information on the subject. In July, 1920, your directors approved the appointment of a special open shop committee. In October last this committee recommended that the association establish an open shop department. The principal function and purpose of this department has been that of the compilation and distribution of authentic and dependable information and data covering every phase of the open shop question."

"A wider recognition among employers of the need for informing their employees on the subject of business principles as affecting their material interest, especially the relation of wages and expense to costs and prices, and the necessity for an adequate return on invested capital, is one of the most important contributions toward the early restoration of normal production conditions which the employer may make.

### Benefits Shown

"Recent experience has demonstrated that frankness on the part of employers in placing before their employees business details necessary to demonstrate certain vital economic facts has disarmed the preachers of discontent and selfishness and in many instances induced Labor to accept with good grace necessary wage and hours adjustments in the interest of the community, as well as that of avoiding a shutdown. If no other general result of the depression can now be seen, it is to be hoped that both employers and Labor have learned that a policy of small production and arbitrarily high wage scales carried with it an inevitable national penalty for violation of well-known economic laws.

"With the savings banks deposits of the nation rapidly increasing and a continued period of freedom from strikes and a greater spirit of cooperation between men and management in industry, I firmly believe that our present trade uncertainty will quickly disappear and in its place will come a period of sound prosperity.

"A great deal depends, however, upon our industrial success in arriving at a basis of lower cost and quantity production. Workmanship and skill, I firmly believe, ought to rank higher in both industrial operation and in the eyes of public opinion than membership in a union."

### MRS. BERGDOLL AND OTHERS SENTENCED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll was sentenced yesterday in the United States District Court to one year and one day in the Atlanta penitentiary, for conspiracy to aid her sons, Grover C. Bergdoll

and Erwin R. Bergdoll, to desert the United States Army, and was fined a total of \$7000. Judge Dickinson announced the prison sentence would be remitted if the fine was paid within the present term of court, ending the second Monday in June.

The same conditional sentence was imposed on Charles A. Braun, Mrs. Bergdoll's oldest son, who changed his name because of the notoriety caused by Grover's escapades, and on James E. Romig, a friend of the family.

Albert S. Mitchell, an automobile salesman, and Harry S. Schub, indicted for aiding Erwin R. Bergdoll to desert the army, were each sentenced to six months in the Mercer County jail at Trenton, New Jersey, and fined \$1000. Their sentences also will be remitted if the fines are paid before the second Monday in June.

### POSITION OF NEW ENGLAND IN NATION

Roger W. Babson Cites Notable Facts Showing the Relation of the Six States to the Rest of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The im-

portant and indispensable position of

New England with relation to the rest

of the United States was emphasized yesterday by Roger W. Babson, busi-

ness expert, in an address at the an-

nual meeting and election of the Bos-

ton Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Babson

declared that it may be necessary to

go to the Pacific Coast for fruit, or to

the Mississippi Valley for grain, but

that so long as the citizens of New

England do their part the nation will

have to come to them for manu-

factures.

Although, the speaker said, New

England in territory represents only

2 per cent of the total of the United

States and 6 per cent of the population,

13 per cent of manufactures, 52 per

cent of all the boots and shoes, 55 per

cent of wool products, 48 per cent

of cotton textile manufacture, 33 per

cent of paper and wood pulp output

and 19 per cent of the silk production

of the nation come from the New Eng-

land States. Illustrating the intensive

development of the vicinity, Mr. Babson

pointed out that 41 per cent of all

the water power now used in manu-

facturing in the United States is found

in New England. He then cited sever-

al reasons for the leading manufac-

turers placing their industries in this

relatively small part of the United

States.

### Educational Position

"New England has the best educational advantages of any portion of the United States," Mr. Babson said. "Not only are our public schools exceed-

ingly efficient, but the advantages for

higher education are unequalled. The

best families in America send their

boys and girls to New England for

their education. As the working peo-

ple are primarily interested in their

children, the educational advantages

of New England will always be a great

attraction. The cost of food, clothing,

and shelter in New England is, for

its standard, exceedingly reasonable,

while mutual savings banks, various

civic institutions, numerous summer

resorts, and good roads make it very

attractive to all classes. New Eng-

land has the best banks in the United

States. New England has an indus-

trial climate.

"In the United States there are

somewhat over 7,000,000 industrial

wage earners. More than 1,200,000, or

16 per cent, of these live in New Eng-

land, receiving wages of over \$1,000,-

000 a year, or 15 per cent of the total

wages paid in the United States. Mass-

achusetts alone contains about 10 per

cent of the total industrial wage

earners of the country."

Continuing, Mr. Babson pointed to

the natural advantages of the New

England coast that makes its harbors

ready to take their place in world

trade. This should be developed so

that more than the 20 per cent of the

exports of the United States should

clear from New England harbors, he

declared, and the way lies through an

aggressive campaign of educating

shippers. In this, he urged coopera-

tion of all the elements and interests

involved.

New England Qualities

"Although New England has water

powers, climate adapted to manufac-

turing, a very strategic position for

export business, and other advan-

tages," Mr. Babson concluded, "none

of these is responsible for the impor-

tant place which New England has

held in the development of America.

New England's real strength has been

those deep-rooted spiritual qualities

which have developed faith, courage,

industry, and thrift which the old-fashioned

churches have instilled in the people.

These qualities have made New Eng-

land people the middle west, across the

plains, and to the Pacific coast.

The religion of our ancestors fostered

in the little country white-spired

churches is fundamentally responsible

for New England's growth. Further-

more, the faith, intelligence, indus-

try, and thrift which the old-fashioned

churches developed resulted in the

building of the cities of the west, in

laying the railroads to the Rocky Moun-

tain, and in starting little New Englands all over this country.

Let us be very careful that when considering the future of New

England, we continue to uphold this

ladder upon which our fathers and we

ourselves have climbed."

George R. Nutt, president of the

chamber, briefly reviewed the work of

the year, which was submitted to its

members yesterday in the annual re-

port of the board of directors. The

chamber's activities will continue

throughout the week, the questions of

Americanization, transportation and

civic problems being considered at the

three succeeding luncheons respec-

tively.

In regard to the practical applica-

tion of the tax, the principal objection,

that it would involve the employment

of experts to determine the produc-

tive value of the instrument, could

be met in the same way that the gov-

ernment has used in assessing goods

### TAX ON CAPITAL URGED BY EXPERT

Professor Clark for Levy on  
Instruments of Production—  
Gradual Income Tax Preferred  
to Surtax or Turnover Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Progressive taxation of incomes is the only proper method, and the only question involved in the changes in the income tax advocated by Secretary Mellon is whether the present rates of the surtax do not result in an overwhelming temptation to those paying the higher taxes to ease the load by investing in tax-exempt securities and otherwise," said Prof. John Bates Clark of Columbia University to a representative of The Christian Science

## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, May, 1921.

**M**R. JOHN GALSWORTHY continues to be interested in America. He wrote for the literary review of the *Evening Post* a long article which he called "Browsing." He has high praise for Frank Norris's "McTeague." As a book written by a young man he compares it with that other pole of youthful action, "The Pickwick Papers." He is enthusiastic about "Ethan Frome," by Mrs. Wharton, calling it a triumph of American atmospheric attainment through continental workmanship. He is much impressed by Hergesheimer's "San Cristobal de la Habana," and describes him as "an artist, who, if he does not become too involved, will leave a big mark on American letters." He has praise for "What's on the Worker's Mind," by Whiting Williams.

**H**AD Mr. Galsworthy stopped there, all would have been well; but he also said something about a worthy English author who wrote for an unworthy American journal, and drew conclusions. Whereupon Don Marquis fell upon him. I do not propose to enter into the argument; but on the question as to whether an author should make the matter of payment an important consideration I like to remember the end of a letter that Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett wrote to an editor to whom she was sending, at the age of thirteen, her first story. The passage was: "My object is remuneration."

**R**EVIEWS of that excellent book, "The Letters of William James," are appearing in the English papers. Here is a passage from the *Saturday Review*: "William James was a pioneer who always kept his mind alert; and if ever a statue were set up to him at Harvard he should be sculptured as trampling on a textbook and looking out at the open air."

**I** WAS the recipient the other afternoon, from a lady upon whom I was calling, of a little attention which I hope will be followed and become popular. It seems that it is her custom to print poems by authors who especially appeal to her as a leaflet and to slip a copy into her guest's hand as he is departing. Here is the missive I received:

"Come, said the Muse,  
Sing me a song no poet yet has chanted;  
Sing me the Universal.  
  
In this broad earth of ours,  
Amid the measureless grossness and the  
vast,  
Enclosed and safe within its central  
heart,  
Nestles the seed perfection.  
  
By every life a share or more or less,  
None born but it is born, concealed or  
unconcealed, the seed is waiting.  
Give me, O God, to sing that thought;  
Give me, O heart, him or her I love whose  
quenchless faith  
In thy assemble; whatever else withhold,  
Withhold not from us.  
Belie in plan of Thee endow'd in Time  
and Space,  
Health, peace, salvation universal.  
  
Is it a dream?  
Nay, but the lack of it the dream,  
And failing it life's lone and weary  
a dream.  
And all the world a dream."  
—Walt Whitman.

**S**OMEBODY, some day, will publish an Auction Catalogue Birthday Book. Many of the catalogues contain very interesting extracts from the private letters and notebooks of great authors. Here is one contained in Robert Browning's copy of Shelley's "Miscellaneous Poems." On the inside cover is the following inscription in Browning's handwriting: "This book was given to me—probably as soon as published—by J. S. [James Silverthorne], the foolish markings and still more foolish scribblings, show the impression made on a boy by this first specimen of Shelley's Poetry. Robert Browning, June 2, 1873. 'O World, O Life, O Time.'"

**T**O Mr. Chatto, of the publishing firm of Chatto & Windus, the following is addressed by Robert Louis Stevenson: "Herewith the Poems: do you feel like gambling in them? I am getting so dry that I do not think I can publish for myself," etc.

**A**ND here is a striking and somewhat priggish confession by John Hay—in an open letter to the editor of The Century Magazine accompanying the manuscript of his anonymous novel "The Breadwinners": "My motive in withholding my name is simple enough. I am engaged in business in which my standing would be seriously compromised if it were known that I had written a novel. I am sure my efficiency in my trade is not lessened by this act, but I am equally sure that I could never recover from the injury it would occasion me if known among my colleagues. For that positive reason, and for the negative one that I do not care for publicity, I resolved to keep the knowledge of my little venture in authorship restricted to as small a circle as possible. Only two persons beside myself know who wrote "The Breadwinners"—one is the editor of The Century Magazine, the other an eminent man of letters, who had the kindness to read my manuscript, and whose approval encouraged me to print it."

**M**ANY have listened with delight to Chauncey M. Depew's speeches, and have wished that they could acquire his genial and humorous twist. But how many know that he is an author? His works are called "Orations and Addresses," eight volumes, 1911. What an excellent present these eight books would make to a young politician, or to a gentleman entering the profession of after-dinner oratory.

**T**O Straight Statements I have added the following: "My philosophy of life? Well, let's call it one of averages." Each year is happier than the one that went

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

What Really Happened at Paris: The Story of the Peace Conference, 1919-1920. By Edward Mandell House and Charles Seymour. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4.50.

In some five hundred pages of very solid reading Colonel House and Professor Seymour have collected and arranged the Friday evening talks that were given at the public forum conducted in the Academy Foyer in Philadelphia for 15 consecutive weeks beginning December 10, 1920. As Colonel House says in his "Foreword": "Here is told, by those who sat in conference day by day with the heads of states, the story of the negotiations which brought about the peace with the Central Empires." He declares: "Here are the facts and not the rumors and stories picked up like crumbs from a bountiful table, and which many put into books in order to meet the hunger for information concerning one of the momentous events in history."

The book does indeed present facts, and yet these selected facts are, of course, touched with a certain coloring from the personal enthusiasm of each writer. The giving of an explanatory and defensive talk before a select and sympathetic audience in the quiet city of Philadelphia was an excellent opportunity for each expert to present his phase of the work connected with the treaty in the best possible light. Each chapter in the book glows with an irrepressible pride of achievement, sometimes mild and modest and sometimes rather blatant, and the whole book is a zealously interesting report by men who feel that at Paris they did their best.

"A Canopic Jar" by Leonora Speyer.

Because at a meeting of the Poetry Society I made a mental note of the four poems that I should vote for out of the twelve that had been selected for competition, and that were read aloud to the audience. When the names of the authors were disclosed, I discovered that the four poems I had chosen were all by Leonora Speyer. Q. R.

THE ORDEAL  
OF THE SONNET

Poems: 1914-1919. By the Hon. Maurice Baring. London: Martin Secker. 6s net.

Readers of Mr. Baring's earlier verse will remember its charm and felicitous accomplishment. They will welcome these qualities in his new volume which, with the exception of a number of translations, includes all the poems he has written during the past nine years. The majority take the sonnet form, although the most effective piece is perhaps "Difugere Nives, 1917," in 15 short stanzas, revealing a singular appreciation of natural life that leads to a dignified tribute to some beautiful thing that has passed from him:

The snows have fled, the hall, the lashing rain,

Before the spring. The grass is starred with buttercups again.

The blackbird sings. Now spreads the month, that feast of lovely things.

We loved of old, Once more the swallow glides with darkling wings.

Against the gold. (101)

This simplicity has its pitfalls, none the less, and though they are not noticeable in a poem running so freely as in this quotation, the bulk of the sonnets reveal them. There are, indeed, modern critics so jealous of the traditions of the sonnet that they would disavow connection between it and Mr. Baring's 14-line decasyllabics. Even a latitudinarian cannot fail to note that, while the least vital canons have been observed, those which make all the difference between high achievement and praiseworthy ineffectuality (the only two possible consequences of a writer's attempt at sonneteering) have been disregarded. As Mr. Baring has gained a certain reputation in his work generally as a student of conditions in the East, it may be as well if the point is illustrated by a consideration of his sonnet, "Russia," which, incidentally, is his best:

What can the secret link between us be? Why does your song's unresting ebb and flow?

Speak me in a language that I know? Why does the burden of your mystery come like the message of a friend to me? Why do I love your vasts of corn or snow? The tears and laughter of your sleepless woe.

The murmur of your brown immensity?

I cannot say. I only know that when I bear your soldiers singing in the street, I know it is with you that I would dwell; And when I see your peasants reaping wheat.

Your children playing on the road, your men at prayer before a shrine, I wish them well.

The technical ease of this example is obvious, but it has been a disarming ease for its author. He has introduced as his leading rhyme-sounds two very overworked words in "be" and "flow," and any effectiveness the first might have possessed is disposed of, even before the reader comes to it, by the use of its vowel-sound on two earlier occasions in the opening line. The emotion is slight where unusual productivity is demanded. "The murmur of your brown immensity" might just as well apply to a Highland loch in autumn as to the widest continent on earth.

Mr. Baring's verse is, none the less, very pleasant and interesting. He has many exquisite passages, and his range is wide enough to permit him the legitimate use of much word-painting. We hear the tinkling of the cattle-bell in a French valley on a sleepy afternoon, we see the almond trees of Tuscany in flower, the white oxen, the marble tower beyond the misty plain; and, again, the temples of Greece above the breaking foam, the orange blossom in Seville, the Spanish women on the balconies, and the colored crowd, the fountain splashing in the blazing heat. And, no less interesting, if less certain in their results, there are sonnets expressing the artist's endeavor to share the vision and power of his masters, Dostoevsky, Shelley, Wagner, Mozart and Beethoven. A brave endeavor, but one which requires for its success much besides a technical freedom that the sonnet form proscribes.

could only be briefly and rather vividly indicated in these talks before a Philadelphia forum. Each speaker naturally chose for presentation only those points, those facts, which he thought would give exactly the impression he intended. Thus many other books, from time to time, will give equally important facts which are not dealt with in this account of "What Really Happened at Paris." So much "really happened at Paris" that no one volume can have any monopoly on the presentation of it all.

Many of the descriptive passages and character sketches are fully as vigorous as those in Mr. Keynes' "Economic Consequences of the Peace" or Mr. Lansing's article in the Saturday Evening Post. Professor Seymour, for instance, sketches in a few sentences Clemenceau, Wilson, Lloyd George, Balfour, the Japanese, and Orlando and Sonnino. There is one sentence about "President Wilson himself on all fours, kneeling on a gigantic map spread upon the floor and tracing with his finger a proposed boundary, other plenipotentiaries grouped around him also on all fours." Such descriptive bits are in harmony with the sympathetic and enthusiastic manner of the explanatory parts. They tend to humanize what otherwise might be very dry and heavy material.

Colonel House, in his chapter on "The Versailles Peace in Retrospect," has an interesting passage about Emil Feisal. Mr. Douglas Wilson Johnson gives an analysis of the Italian sea-coast that shows how descriptions were used as the basis for ingenious arguments. Mr. Isaiah Bowman tells of a dramatic incident on December 3, 1919, when Mr. Clemenceau begged Mr. Polk to delay the departure of the American delegation. Passages of this sort enliven the book as much as they enliven the forum talks. Mr. Bowman's telling of the incident, however, is a further example of the emotionalism that crops out in the book again and again, an emotionalism for which, although it is not unpleasant, one must make allowances in considering the arguments.

The book as a whole is an impressive defense of the Treaty, including necessarily some kind of defense of Woodrow Wilson, and an answer to such critics of the Treaty as Mr. Keynes. Mr. Thomas William Lamont gives an entire section of his chapter on "Reparations" to "President Wilson's Generous Attitude." Thus he says: "He is accused of having been unwilling to consult his colleagues. I never saw a man more ready and anxious to consult than he. He has been accused of having been desirous to gain credit for himself and to ignore others. I never saw a man more considerate of those of his coadjutors who were working immediately with him, nor a man more ready to give them credit with the other chiefs of state." In nearly every one of the chapters there is something of the same enthusiasm for the head of the delegation from the United States, under whom these experts were working.

As a defense of the Treaty, the book should make especially helpful reading for the many now that the heat of the presidential election is over and a new President of the United States has been inaugurated. Professor Seymour declares that "the American representatives found themselves as well equipped with exact facts as any of the foreigners." Some of these facts, with considerable interpretation, are indicated here; but any impartial reader would have to compare the book with such other accounts as Mr. Tardieu's "The Truth About the Treaty" as well as with such attacks on the Treaty as that by Mr. Keynes.

In answer to a question following one of the talks, Mr. Charles Homer Haskins said among other things: "At Paris President Wilson showed himself to be quick and intelligent in grasping and assimilating facts, and quick to use them in debate. I think I have seen more of him than Mr. Keynes, both in Paris and earlier. Mr. Keynes' book, 'The Economic Consequences of the Peace,' is in its latter part an able and, in some respects, a sound piece of economic analysis; but economic analysis is not what most people like to read, and in order to get the book read, he wrote some preliminary matter which purported to describe the setting and the personalities of the Peace Conference. On this he could not speak as an authority from his own observation; and the result was a highly imaginative and, in some respects, a distorted picture of men and motives. This illustrates how the book deals with moderation and dignity with those who have attacked the Treaty.

The whole work should provide interesting reading for many who have attacked the Treaty, including the League of Nations, as well as for those who have upheld it. The more violent attacks on the Treaty will doubtless subside now that a political campaign in the United States has been won on the basis of opposition to it. These people will be the more ready to contemplate soberly such a compilation as this that Colonel House and Professor Seymour have so intelligently edited. One wonders why the chapter on "The Atlantic Fleet in the Great War" was inserted in a volume on "What Really Happened at Paris." Possibly this chapter was simply a pleasant variation in the series, as originally delivered. Aside from this one chapter, the book is unified and well arranged.

What Colonel House himself says about publicity is perhaps as important as anything else in the book. "From the American viewpoint," he says, "and that of the smaller nations—for the outlook and interests of both were much the same—one of the mistakes at Paris was the lack of publicity. If the American purposes could have been known, a moral backing and stimulus would have been given our representatives which was

## A NEW EDITION

Only Mr. Jussrand, of course, can know how it feels to be Mr. Jussrand, but to the necessarily limited vision of anybody else it looks as if to be Mr. Jussrand were about as pleasant a lot as one could like to call his own. To be a Frenchman and to know English—people and language and literature—as only a few among the native-born can hope to know them, to be Ambassador between the two chief republics of the world, in close and responsible touch with the largest settlements toward which the world has ever striven to move, and yet to find time to prosecute through a lifetime studies that have won him a place among the very few delightful writers of literary history—what pleasanter combination of the active and speculative life could a man desire?

Mr. Jussrand has recently indited, from the French Embassy at Washington, a new preface to a new edition of his book, written nearly forty years ago, which was translated as "English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages." Of few such books could it be said that they have perfectly preserved their freshness over so long a time. But here it is, with its photographs and little pen and ink sketches of the author, its text as leisurely in manner and as crowded with interesting things as a summer pilgrimage in that fourteenth century which he loved to describe, as winsome a book as on the first day it fell from the press. New footnotes show that the author-diplomat had found time to keep up with his reading, but nothing that has appeared since invalidates the soundness of what was written in 1884 and will be read as long as anybody takes an interest in the English past.

"Le Vie Nomade," as he called it in French, was not Jussrand's first book. He had already written on the drama and on the novel around and about the time of Shakespeare. His chief work, "The Literary History of the English People," which in three successive volumes carries the story down to the Restoration, appeared between 1885 and 1909. Meanwhile and after he had kept up a lively and affectionate interest in that most extraordinary fourteenth-century poem, "The Vision of William Concerning Piers Plowman." William Langland a tradition not quite contemporary had handed down as the name of the author. When about 1908 Professor Manly, of the University of Chicago, published his conviction that the poem, which exists in three different versions, was the work of five different men, Mr. Jussrand sprang to the defense of William Langland and a single authorship for the poem. Professor Manly had a good case on the face of it—medieval writers did sometimes work in this cooperative and self-denying fashion at a single great task—but he did not have quite all the evidence that was needed to establish his case. Mr. Jussrand had his deep and instructed love of the poem and his Gallic wit, which does not desert him when he writes English. In the controversy which followed there was credit enough for both sides. Mr. Jussrand succeeded with most unprejudiced judges in getting a verdict of not proved. But the poem is still there to charm and not a little to puzzle us, and Long Will, its author, remains but the shadow of a shade.

Her artistic temperament, even though it is in many respects of a very sensible sort, was decidedly susceptible to such personal magnetism as the Bolshevik leaders manifested. Thus she represents them sympathetically and, as she thinks, fairly. Yet because her reactions were not due, she frankly admits, to any reasoning processes, many a reader of the diary will reluctantly come to the conclusion that she inadvertently let herself be used for the dissemination of some rather vivid and agreeable propaganda for Bolshevism.

Perhaps the best of reasons for the rarely mingled qualities of soundness and charm in Mr. Jussrand's books may be found in the spirit in which he has wrought at them. At the time of "les longs espoirs et les vastes pensées," so far back that I have but a hazy recollection of him, "so runs the new preface to "English Wayfaring Life," the young author of these pages had formed so bold a plan that he kept it to himself, which was to write, if a long life were granted him, a complete description of the English people, during, it is true, a single century, the fourteenth, it became certain of unique interest, when, after long years of probation, it became certain that England would be English and nothing else, when the language was formed, the first masterpieces were written, the chief traits of the national character became permanent.

There are tears in it—and smiles

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Checking the Immigration Rush

It is well that House and Senate conferees have been able to harmonize their differences over the bill now pending to restrict immigration into the United States. Nothing should be allowed to delay or impede the progress of this highly necessary legislation. How earnestly it is demanded by present conditions may be judged from the latest statement out of immigration headquarters in New York, where Commissioner Wallis declares that the United States now faces a "tidal wave of Europeans" striving to enter the country before the new restriction laws can become effective. If, as the commissioner intimates, we are to see a race between the lawmakers at Washington and the would-be immigrants from congested districts in Europe, the lawmakers should certainly be the winners. The closed gate is generally the best answer to those who try to rush the entrance. Besides, in this instance, the rush has certain ill effects before ever the gate is reached. Even now, on the European side, the American officials are being swamped by applications, and are themselves too few in number to conduct the requisite examinations with the thoroughness which the country's interest demands. In similar fashion, on the American side, there are evidences that the officials are being forced to cope with a task too great for them. Stowaways have become a national menace. Never before have they been coming into the country in such numbers. It is not unusual to find eighteen to twenty of them on a single ship, and the number has reached forty-three. Men who come into American ports as sailors also constitute a problem. Apparently hundreds of them are using membership in a ship's company merely as a device to get in. Such as these desert their vessels as soon as they come into port. More than 2000 deserters of this kind are reported at New York within ninety days. On top of all, there is the report just issued by the committee on immigration of the New York Merchants Association, declaring that congestion of immigrants at Ellis Island has never been so acute as now, and that one great cause of the difficulty is the inadequacy of information. Conditions are such that a surprisingly large number of so-called defective aliens are being admitted for limited periods, and then not infrequently these undesirables are lost track of, or have their terms extended, "in a way to constitute almost unqualified admission."

These conditions make it clear that the greatest need of the moment is a sharp restrictive order that shall check this rushing of the gates. More officials, better regulations, and better immigration stations would constitute helpful safeguards, to be sure. But it is difficult to build a permanent dam in flood-time. The need of the moment is to check the flood, if for nothing else than to gain time for proper regulation and control. The illiteracy and ignorance concerning essential American ideas that were disclosed in the heart of the country's population by the draft, must not now be aggravated and extended. The whole theory of American procedure contemplates a population united in support of distinctive American ideas, and the war period was one of surprised awakening to the real menace of hyphenism. It will be folly not to check the growth of this sort of thing, now that the country has been warned by experience of the illiteracy and hyphenism already present.

The marvel is that there are considerable bodies of the population, loudly insisting upon their own Americanism, who are yet strenuous in their efforts to keep the gates wide open. They do not recognize even the present emergency as any excuse for restrictive action. They clamor, in and out of Congress, for free entry for all who would come in. To their view, every immigrant is as one fleeing from oppression and tyranny, against whom the raising of a prohibitive hand is an act of heartlessness and religious discrimination. These people either fail to see the possibility of a dangerous deterioration of American citizenship, or else they care nothing for it. Their spokesmen are willing to gain their end without taking all possible effects into consideration. They are ready to play upon sentimentalities rather than to marshal the determinative facts. Where, for instance, is the warrant for such statements as these in the current issue of the Jewish Tribune of New York: "The bill has been passed against the wish of American citizenry. It destroys the American spirit and indirectly encourages persecution of defenseless humans by wicked governments and their agents. It is a bill upon which the fathers of our country would look with derision"? Note, moreover, the argument of Congressman Sabath, in congressional debate: "Oh, gentlemen, if a similar law had been enacted in the seventeenth, eighteenth, or nineteenth centuries, Huguenots and Pilgrim Fathers would have been debarred from this land!" Obviously the law would have had to have been passed by the Indians, if the Pilgrims and Huguenots were to have been debarred by it. And even then the conditions of that day, when the country was a wilderness, can throw little light on the problems of the same land now that it has come to support a population of some hundred million people.

The peculiar solidarity of this kind of sentiment against all restriction of immigration is itself an argument for restriction. The great convention of the Independent Order of Britah Abraham, meeting just now at Atlantic City, apparently does not hesitate to adopt a strong resolution against the bill now pending in Congress. That resolution is only one of many that are being passed by similar organizations. The country needs time to straighten out this tangle. The restrictions should be swiftly made effective, if only to prevent an anti-American stampede.

### German Payments and French Finance

One of the main reasons for France's insistent demand for a full measure of reparations from Germany is the fact that France has allowed herself to become almost entirely dependent upon them for the proper adjustment of her financial situation. For the last two and a half years it has been the policy of each successive ministry to postpone the day of reckoning in the hope that the arrival of a large indemnity installment from Germany would enable it to present the problem and its solution to the nation at the same time. The practice, therefore, of dividing the budget into two parts, one the ordinary budget, containing expenses which France may justly be required to meet, and the other the extraordinary budget, for which Germany is held responsible, has become almost a fixed policy.

During the recent budget debate in the Chamber, it is true, it was argued that as France, in the first place, has to meet the expenditures contained in the extraordinary budget, and the possibility of recovering payment is always speculative, it would be better to take the two budgets together, and thus make a clear statement as to the financial situation. This view, however, did not prevail, and the division of the budget was retained. The result of such an arrangement is that France, on paper, appears to be in an entirely sound financial position. Mr. Doumer has budgeted for approximately 23,000,000,000 francs, and he estimates the national expenditure during the year at a few millions less than that sum. Thus his balance sheet fulfills every requirement of the Micawber ideal. In the extraordinary budget, however, for which Germany is held responsible, there is a deficit of nearly 400,000,000 francs, whilst, behind this extraordinary budget, there is yet another "special budget" of 15,000,000,000 to 16,000,000,000 francs for which France has somehow to produce the money, or neglect the essential work of reconstruction. The only asset on this special balance sheet is the German indemnity.

Now there can be no doubt that a sincere effort was made during the passage of the budget through the Chamber to cut down expenditures. A quite unprecedented number of sittings were devoted to consideration of this, but the net result in the way of economy was so slight as to leave the original position practically unchanged. The fact of the matter is that, as Leon Bourgeois insisted several months ago, small economies, so desirable in ordinary circumstances, can avail but little in the present situation. "Heroic measures," he declared, "are needed. Expenditures must be cut down to the barest subsistence level." But then Leon Bourgeois was also an advocate of the utmost frankness in stating the exact financial position of the country. "It is a question of method," he insisted in the Senate, "a method which does not permit of any dissimulation, and which will reveal to all French citizens the whole truth without concealment and without fear." This is, after all, the only statesmanlike way of dealing with the matter.

### The Liberty Hoax in Massachusetts

No effort of the brewers and distillers against prohibition has uniformly proved so much like a boomerang as the attempt, in state after state, to use the names of citizens of assured standing in a community for bolstering up some project against the enforcement laws. Almost without exception, the marshaling of well-known names, of men of some repute in the business, professional, or social circles, has rightly stirred great masses of their fellow citizens to meet such opposition with even greater positive effort. Massachusetts is now at that stage of the procedure. The names of presumably reputable citizens, all of them well known, have been appended to an anti-prohibition protest, made nominally by the Constitutional Liberty League. It is to be hoped that these names can accomplish no more for obstructing the nationwide purpose to eliminate the liquor evil than similar lists have achieved in other states where they have been tried. Whether the owners of these names are sincere or not, their purpose amounts to nothing less than a purpose to block or evade the law of the land. Whatever their influence generally, their influence in favor of the breaking down of the Constitution should be nil. It is for the lawmakers and the rest of the Massachusetts citizenry to see that it shall have no other result.

These Liberty League masqueraders, in their paid advertisements, have characterized the legislation which has passed the House of Representatives and is pending in the Senate as a bill to "Volsteadize" Massachusetts. They say it is "pernicious, servile, un-American." They declare that it means "higher taxes, friction between federal and state officials, -congested courts, graft, increased crime." These terms are not so truly indicative of the provisions of the bill as they are of the prejudice underlying this organized protest. As a matter of fact, legislation that will "Volsteadize" Massachusetts has been imperatively needed ever since Massachusetts and practically all the other states of the Union gave assent to the prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution. The federal law carrying out the intent of the prohibition amendment was called the Volstead act. There was nothing more drastic in it than was perfectly consistent with a prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. As Massachusetts formally indorsed that prohibition, Massachusetts owed assent also to a state law that should provide for the same strict enforcement that was contemplated in the federal Volstead act. Such a law is the one now pending. It is no more stringent than the Volstead act; rather less so, if different at all. It simply puts Massachusetts in line with the prohibition policy that has now been generally accepted and approved for the whole country, including every single state. Those who oppose this law are setting themselves to break down the declared intent of the federal Constitution. They are in the attitude of a lawless minority. Their effort should be generally recognized for what it really is: an effort to establish their private will in opposition to the common welfare.

A Volstead policy for Massachusetts can hardly mean higher taxes for Massachusetts when the same policy elsewhere means a reduction of public expenditures for prisons, jails, workhouses, hospitals, and asylums.

It cannot mean friction between federal and state officials unless one or the other of these groups be derelict in upholding the federal Constitution. If it brings congested courts, graft, and an increase in crime, it will be because the effort to enforce the constitutional law discloses offenses against that law that are now going unchecked. It can be "pernicious, servile, and un-American," only if state support of the common welfare, as expressed in the Constitution, be worthy of such epithets.

Liberty, such as these gentlemen of the so-called Constitutional League are demanding, works out as lawless, so long as the Constitution stands. It should not be efficacious in blocking the passage of such necessary legislation as this that will "Volsteadize" Massachusetts. It should not even serve to make good any purpose of the brewers and distillers to have this bill held up until the Supreme Court can say whether it be constitutional or not. Everybody realizes that such a holdback would be a weak concession to the liquor elements. There is no real doubt behind it. Unless the Massachusetts Senate sincerely doubts the wisdom of upholding the law and the Constitution, it should pass the bill forthwith. The question of constitutionality may safely be trusted to take care of itself.

### Australasia and Prohibition

THERE can be no doubt that the outlook for complete prohibition in Australasia, within a comparatively short time, is distinctly encouraging. Not only are gains being recorded, almost every month that passes, but, as is always the way, such apparent defeats as are sustained clearly contain the seeds of future victory. According to Arthur Toombes, state superintendent of the prohibition forces in Queensland, a great change has come over Australian sentiment in regard to the liquor traffic during the past three years, and he attributes this very largely to the impression created by the establishment of prohibition in the United States. Four out of the six states of the Commonwealth have now patterned their prohibition work along the lines adopted by the American Anti-Saloon League, with the result that evidence of increased public support is to be found almost daily.

It is true that in the recent trial of strength held in two states, between the liquor and the anti-liquor forces, the former appeared to win. Victoria voted for "continuance." Queensland did the same. In each case, however, the liquor majority was extremely narrow. On a total poll of over 280,000, Queensland came within 26,000 votes of carrying prohibition, whilst a change over of only 40,000, on a poll of over 500,000, would have carried prohibition in Victoria. In both cases, moreover, the vote was split by the introduction of a third alternative, in the case of Queensland, a proposal for "state control," and in the case of Victoria, for "reduction of licenses," whilst, in the event of any of the other proposals not securing a clear three-fifths majority, the voter's were held to have declared in favor of "continuance." Next year, Queensland will have an opportunity for voting again on this issue, and Mr. Toombes, who is at present on a visit to America, is confident that the result will be a victory for the dry forces, "thus putting an area equal to one-fifth of the United States under prohibition."

As to New Zealand, if the country is still wet it is simply by default. Here, as in Queensland and Victoria, the liquor forces have, for the time being, succeeded in securing a ballot paper which insures a split vote. Instead of the straight issue between "continuance" and "prohibition" being placed before the people, last summer, a third plan, namely, one for "state control," found a place on the ballot paper. Yet, in spite of the confusion thus occasioned, prohibition only failed by less than 2000 votes of securing the necessary majority for its enforcement. In the words of dispatches from Wellington at the time, the verdict has been already accepted by the liquor interests as constituting virtually a notice to quit. Next year the question will, once again, come before the electorate, and there is every hope amongst the prohibition forces of the country that that will be the end of the matter, as far as the liquor traffic is concerned. Much depends, declared Mr. Toombes, on the results in America, as the issue in Australia now is whether prohibition can be enforced and sustained. America may be depended upon to supply the necessary assistance.

### The Controversial Mr. Shaw

MR. G. BERNARD SHAW naturally loves a controversy which gives him material for clever writing. Hence his arguments with Mr. A. W. Pollard, Mr. William Poel, Mr. J. Dover Wilson, and others, about the possibility of a standard text of Shakespeare's plays based on the quartos, have been going on pungently. In the writing of fluent and caustic sentences he can be exceedingly plausible and, at the same time, exceedingly unreliable. It is interesting to see how simply and effectively his opponents in the recent epistolary controversy have disposed of his contentions, and yet with what an air of complete self-vindication he continues his way.

Thus Mr. Pollard says succinctly, after some weeks of the controversy, "Mr. Shaw's letter suggested to me that he considered his personal experience as a playwright entitled him to speak with authority on a subject of which he does not seem to have made any special study. All I have asked for is some proof of his unqualified statement that 'we get two opinionated scriveners between Shakespeare's holograph and the printed page.' Mr. Shaw has replied with two 'exhibition spars,' but he has not offered this proof. Apparently, he accepts my statements as to the manuscript of Massinger's 'Believe as You List.' There appears to be no reason why such a manuscript should not have been used as printer's copy, in which case a printed text would have been set up direct from a playwright's holograph and Mr. Shaw's 'two opinionated scriveners' would become redundant." This is the theory upon which the new edition is being issued by the Cambridge University Press in England and the Macmillan Company in the United States, an edition which attempts to follow the punctuation of the folio and quartos as closely as possible, on the presumption that

this punctuation was intended to indicate in some way the proper delivery for the actors.

Mr. Shaw's letters rest their plausible arguments on the assumption that his experiences as "a publishing playwright" in the twentieth century must be similar to those of Shakespeare in the sixteenth century. This is not the first time, of course, that Mr. Shaw has pleasantly compared himself with Shakespeare. His serenity probably remains undisturbed by the reply of Mr. Dover Wilson: "Mr. Shaw is prepared to consign me to 'an asylum' for hopeless illiterates." As previous editors have long ago packed off the compositors of the quartos and folio to the same place, I shall find most interesting company when I arrive. Before he gives me in charge, may I say two things: (i) That if he wants to know how close it is possible for a modern editor to adhere to the punctuation of the folio, he has only to glance through a few pages of 'The Tempest' published by the Cambridge University Press in February last, and (ii) that Mr. Shaw's letters show that 'a publishing playwright' of the twentieth century does not necessarily know anything more about dramatic bibliography in the sixteenth century than Shakespeare knew of Roman bibliography when he made Brutus say:

Is not the leaf turned down  
Where I left reading?"

It is a rather neat answer, and shows that the best way to deal with a long and brilliant letter of controversy is by a brief reply that is strictly to the point.

The world of readers is naturally delighted to watch Mr. Shaw get worsted in a controversy. Mr. Shaw, moreover, is apparently not averse to getting worsted, so long as what he says is widely read. In the end the skirmish has turned the attention of many to some important problems connected with the Shakespearean texts, and incidentally to some of the problems in the life of "a publishing playwright" today. In a letter of three columns Mr. Shaw, indeed, manages also to get in some animadversions of the contemporary teaching of children to read, and to express some thoughts on the advantages of the phonograph. His letters make as good reading as the prefaces to his published plays; but the reader should certainly not overlook the brief and convincing replies which he has brought down upon himself. The whole exchange of arguments on the commas and other marks of punctuation in the Shakespearean quartos is as entertaining as any other kind of exhibition contest.

### Editorial Notes

Two statements made recently by Ernest V. Claypool, superintendent of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, at a meeting in Providence, stand out as specially worthy of notice. In the first place, he declared that "the liquor business, as a business, no longer has the power to deliver votes," and, secondly, that the politicians who thwarted dry enforcement legislation in the State, at the last General Assembly session, will be "held to an accounting by the womanhood of the State and the business men at the next election." The fact of the matter is that drink is not only losing all its supposed value as "a political asset," but its advocacy is rapidly coming to be regarded as simply disreputable.

PROFESSOR CIZEK's astonishing results in his art school in Vienna have become widely known in England through his exhibitions and press articles. An English teacher, Miss Marion Richardson, working on precisely similar lines, though in ignorance of even the existence of her Austrian colleague, has had an equal or even greater success, as is well known in educational and art circles. The secret in both these cases has been the recognition that the essence of teaching is to lead the child to think and see for itself, not through the eyes of its teacher. Valuable from Miss Richardson's point of view, and yet successful of their kind and pointing the same moral, are the etchings of one of the youngest artists who has ever exhibited in the Royal Academy, a girl of fifteen, Eileen Soper, who also has had no regular teaching. These instances should awaken the regular schools to the need of a less rigid and mechanical system, as should also Eileen's own naive remark, "My parents would not allow me to waste time at school." What would have happened to Eileen if she had not had an artist for her father, to take her side against the school?

ONLY one effective form of censorship exists, and that is "by the public itself," according to the chairman of the censorship committee of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry. In other words, this gentleman's opinion is, no doubt, that things should be allowed to drift interminably in the motion picture industry, and the producers be allowed to present whatever they please for the edification of that public which, instead of making a show of hands, is asked merely to come, see, and applaud. The public has little enough to say about it, except at committee hearings on proposed control legislation. A well constituted board of censorship, actually representing that public, may tell a very different story.

EVERYBODY interested in the prevalence of peace and prosperity in Mexico will be pleased by the statement that Francisco Villa, formerly a leader of bandits in the southern Republic, expects to harvest 50,000 bushels of wheat on the large tract of land granted him by the government. He has not actually turned his arms into agricultural implements, but he has changed from destruction to production, and, with the aid of modern farming tools, is apparently achieving a success that will redound to his credit. In other words, it is good to know that Villa is now raising grain instead of raising "Cain."

FROM the amount of discussion, or rather propaganda, being devoted to the relative merits of the sales tax and the capital tax in the United States, it might be supposed that the public could obtain a pretty good notion of the problem. But, unfortunately, every new statement on the subject, from whichever side, serves chiefly to emphasize the fact that the consumer will pay. The only question seems to be which method of taxation will bear harder on him.